Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

No. 15,904 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

PRIME MINISTER TOJO VISITS BANGKOK, SHONAN; AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PREMIER SONGKHRAM TO INCLUDE N. MALAI, SHAN STATES IN THAILAND

NIPPON NAVY STORMS RENDOVA, PORT DARWIN TO PULVERIZE ENEMY

Japanese Destroyers Carry Night Raid On Harbor

45 PLANES DOWNED

Foe Torpedo-Boats, Military Establishments Blasted; Brooks Creek Raided

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy on Rendova Island, in the Solomons, Imperial Japanese Navy airmen again scored brilliant results, including nine foe planes shot down, when they swooped down on the island on Saturday, while several Japanese destroyers stormed Rendova Harbor before dawn, July 2, and sank one torpedo-boat and damaged another. Prior to this, on June 28 and 30, Japanese Navy Air Units raided Port Darwin and Brooks Creek, and shot down 36 enemy planes, besides destroying two military establishments. On both occasions, no damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

Concerning the raid on Rendova Island, Imperial Headquarters released the following communique at 3 p.m. on Monday:

"1 Imperial Japanese Navy Fighter Squadrons on July 3 raided Rendova Island, and in an engagement with enemy fighter planes shot down nine of them. No damage was done to our side.

"2. Several Japanese destroyers before dawn of July 2 stormed Rendova Harbor and attacked several places on the western side of the harbor. In this raid the Japanese destroyers sank one enemy torpedo-boat and damaged another."

Concerning the storming of Port Darwin and Brooks Creek, Imperial Headquarters released the following announcement at 3:30 p.m. Monday:

"Imperial Navy Air Units on June 28 and June 30 stormed Port Darwin and Brooks Creek and shot down 21 enemy planes and destroyed 15 large-type enemy planes on the ground. They also blasted and set aflame two military establishments. No damage was done to our side."

U.S. Admits Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—Powerful squadrons of the Imperial Air Force fiercely bombed the American positions on Rendova Island on Saturday. it was confirmed by an announcement made by the United States Navy Department today, according to Washington reports.

SARDINIA AND SICILY AIR RAIDS REPULSED

Italo - German Forces Shoot Down 50 Planes

Domei

ROME, July 4.—Axis air arms and ground batteries completely repelled the anti-Axis warplanes that attempted raids on Sardinia and Sicily today by destroying 50 planes, the Italian High Command announced at noon today.

Twenty-eight of the enemy machines were accounted for by the German-Italian air forces which downed 10 and 18 planes respectively in the aerial combats that were staged. The remaining enemy losses were credited to the anti-aircraft batteries.

The announcement also disclosed that the anti-Axis planes dropped some explosives and incendiary bombs on Ostia and later approached the outskirts of Rome but were repulsed by the anti-aircraft fires before the enemy planes were able to inflict any damage.

South Pacific Front Sees Nippon Raids More Furious

Enemy Thought Brooks Creek Base Was a Military Secret Until Japanese Bombers Smashed It; Foe's Stepping-Stone Strategy Is Frustrated

The Imperial Navy air units are carrying out effective bombing raids on the various fronts. On June 28, they again raided the powerful north Australian air base Port Darwin and on June 30 hit Brooks Creek, a newly-established base in the interior.

In the raid on Darwin on June 28, carried out with squadrons of fighters and bombers, the enemy sent up its fighters to challenge them. However, our flyers immediately shot down five of them. Our bombers in the meantime calmly dropped their bombs on the fuel storehouses on the ground and blew up two of them.

On June 30, the Navy airmen stormed over Brooks Creek a base just established recently 70 miles southeast of Port Darwin. This raid was literally a surprise raid and the enemy confusedly sent up its fighters. In the fighting which ensued 16 of them were shot down and our planes, sweeping aside the resistance of the remaining enemy fighters and overcoming intense ground fire, blew up, 15 large enemy bombers lined up on the field.

Against the American landing units on Rendova, Japanese Army and Navy planes have been carrying out effective raids daily on June 30, July 1 and 2. And on the afternoon of July 3 a Naval fighter squadron made a swift raid on the enemy fighter fleet over Rendova. In the fighting our Naval planes quickly downed 9 of the enemy's highly vaunted new swift dual-motored and dual-fuselaged Lockheed P-38's. All our planes returned safely.

Prior to this, before dawn on July 2, a number of our destroyers penetrated into the harbor of Rendova where numerous enemy torpedo-boats and speed-boats were on strict watch. There our destroyers, sinking one enemy torpedo-boat and smashing another, closed in on the island and bombarded several enemy positions on the west coast of the island. The destroyers made a skilful getaway after dealing the enemy considerable damage. Thus the fighting between the enemy and our units goes on daily around the enemy landing units on Rendova.

Stepping-Stone Offensive

The recent engagements in the Rendova Island area in the Solomons indicate that the United States is adopting an island-to-island offensive, giving priority to the Pacific on account of the North African campaign having terminated, according to the Mainichi.

The fighting round Rendova, says the paper, has shown that new developments of the decisive war be-

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE PLANS INVADING EUROPE IN OCTOBER

Soviets See Present Air Raids On Continent Prelude to Decisive Land Battles

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—Ever since on June 30 at the Guildhall British Prime Minister Winston Churchill suggested that by the time the leaves began to fall this year intense fighting would be going on not only in the Mediterranean but on all fronts, the British propaganda machinery hummed with reports purporting to show that the big drive of the anti-Axis forces against the European Continent was forthcoming in October. Reports arriving here for the past week from Britain, Soviet Union and Germany equally gave the impression that a large-scale decisive war was imminent.

A Berlin broadcast, for instance, stated that the Axis and anti-Axis forces had already made preparations in the Mediterranean such that some decisive action was inevitable. A radio comment from Moscow on July 2 also said that the air conflict that was now going on presaged a sanguinary decisive war on land.

On the other hand, the Anglo-American camp is encountering various difficulties owing to the lack of a consistent war policy.

At the Casablanca Conference, Churchill promised that when the European War ended, Britain would devote its entire strength to the Pacific War and in his speech of June 30 he reaffirmed the pledge. "The Europe-landing campaign, however," declared The New York Herald-Tribune war correspondent Major George Fielding Eliot, is "an unnecessary burden for the United States."

Must Face Japan

Even if the European War should end, there is still a long and difficult war with a powerful Japan ahead. Moreover, any attempt to land on the European Continent

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG RETARDING E. ASIA LIBERATION

Chungking Resistance in Vain In Face of Japan's Sincerity, Djakarta Chinese Say

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 5.—Declaring that Japan's sincerity in its efforts for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is demonstrated by its retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, and that the Chungking Regime's vain resistance is retarding the full emancipation of East Asia in addition to causing serious suffering to the Chinese, Liu Chi-min, the acting Chairman of the Preparation Committee for Djakarta Overseas Chinese General Meeting, and Fan Chih-wuo, the adviser to the said Committee, made the following statements on the eve of the 6th anniversary of the China Affair.

Japan and China should be called the sole political and cultural representatives of the Asiatic peoples, Mr. Liu asserted. History proves unreservedly that the two nations have long been in collaboration for the promotion of common interests. The time has come, he declared, for the two countries to march forward together again, with Japan in the lead, for the accomplishment of the common objective of the overthrow of the Anglo-Americans.

That Japan is effecting various important measures for the readjustment of the fundamental relationships between the two countries proves without the shadow of a doubt its sincerity to put into practice the pledged establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he pointed out.

According to him, important military leaders, such as General Sun Tien-ying, joining the National Government's camp by publicly denouncing Chiang Kai-shek, is an-

(Continued on Page 2)

PREMIER TOJO AND THAI HEAD REACH ACCORD

Japan to Announce New Formula to Thailand in Joint Prosecution of War

SEES BANGKOK LEADERS

Moved by Genuine Welcome Given by Public—Lauds Efforts Pushed by Ally

Domei

BANGKOK, July 5.—Expressing deep satisfaction over the complete agreement reached with Field-Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram on the joint new formula which Japan intends to accord to Thailand, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo following his meeting with the Thai Premier declared that both countries will fight side by side until final victory is won.

"I feel very happy that I could at last realize my long-cherished desire to visit Thailand," the Japanese Prime Minister stated.

"Short as my stay was, I was able to acquaint myself with the real state of affairs in Thailand and had the opportunity of having cordial talks with many of the Thai leaders.

"I was profoundly moved by the genuine and genial welcome of the entire public, not to mention that of Premier Songkhram and other eminent officials.

"I take this opportunity to express my deep respect and appreciation for the courageous war efforts of our ally, Thailand, who is devoting herself in close cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the war.

"It is highly encouraging that my present visit has contributed toward the promotion of mutual understanding and trust between Japan and Thailand and that a complete agreement of views has been reached between the Thai Premier and myself as to the new and concrete formula of cooperation which Japan intends to accord to Thailand.

"The cooperation between Japan and Thailand which is based on mutual appreciation is, with the progress of the war, bound to become more closer and cordial, a fact which foretells the future relationship between Japan and her allies in Greater East Asia. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulations for them as well as for Thailand.

"Let me express again my respect and gratefulness for the sincerity and goodwill shown by Thai friends during my stay in that country. I am confident that Japan and Thailand, in full collaboration, will march forward toward our common victory."

WANG'S NEW POST LAUDED

Manchoukuo Perceives Closer Ties With North China

Domei

HSINKING, July 5.—The appointment of Wang Keh-min to succeed the late Chu Shen as Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission has been hailed by government authorities here as promising further promotion of friendliest relations between North China and Manchoukuo.

Mr. Wang is well known among the local leading Government figures for he visited Manchoukuo in May of this year to exchange goodwill greetings as well as to inspect the recent industrial developments of this country.

Matsui Inspects Burma

Domei

RANGOON, July 5.—General Iwane Matsui, who arrived here by air on July 3 in the course of his extensive trip in the Southern Regions, today visited the Headquarters of the Burma Defense Army and famous sites of battles in the vicinity of the city.

BORDER FIXED

Complete Accord Reached With Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kentung, Mong Pan Go Under Thai Rule

Agreement has been reached between Prime Minister Tojo of Japan and Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand for including the states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu in the northern part of the Malai peninsula, and the Shan States of Kentung and Mong Pan in Thai territory, according to a joint communique issued by the Japanese and Thai Governments Monday.

Prime Minister Tojo visited Thailand and is making an inspection tour of other countries of the south. Arriving at Bangkok on July 3, he saw Premier Phibun and the two discussed the war and Japan-Thailand relations from all angles. It is understood that as a result of a thorough exchange of views on the formulas for uniting all the peoples and states of Greater East Asia for joint prosecution of the war the two governmental heads reaffirmed the fact that despite the attempts of the Anglo-American camp to recoup their lost fortunes the victory of Greater East Asia was assured and that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere could only be completed if all members are united firmly on the basis of solemn mutual respect for the sovereign rights of the other members and together prosecute the War of Greater East Asia in conviction of unfailing victory.

In the course of the same interview, Prime Minister Tojo is further understood to have expressed the intention of Japan consistently to respect the sovereignty and independence of Thailand and its desire to see its ally prosper and ever grow greater. Then, as a result of amicable negotiations on the Thai border question and further cooperation between Japan and Thailand the two Premiers reached an agreement on making the states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu and the Shan States of Kentung and Mong Pan Thai territory.

Issues Joint Communique

Domei

BANGKOK, July 5.—Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, who arrived in Thailand on Saturday, officially met Premier Phibun Songkhram on Sunday. The two leaders discussed the whole of Japanese-Thai relations and exchanged opinions on measures to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia, and as a result agreed on Thailand's border question and Japanese-Thai cooperation. A firm pledge was made to turn over to Thailand the four Malai provinces of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu, and the two states of Kentung and Mong Pan in the Federated Shan States.

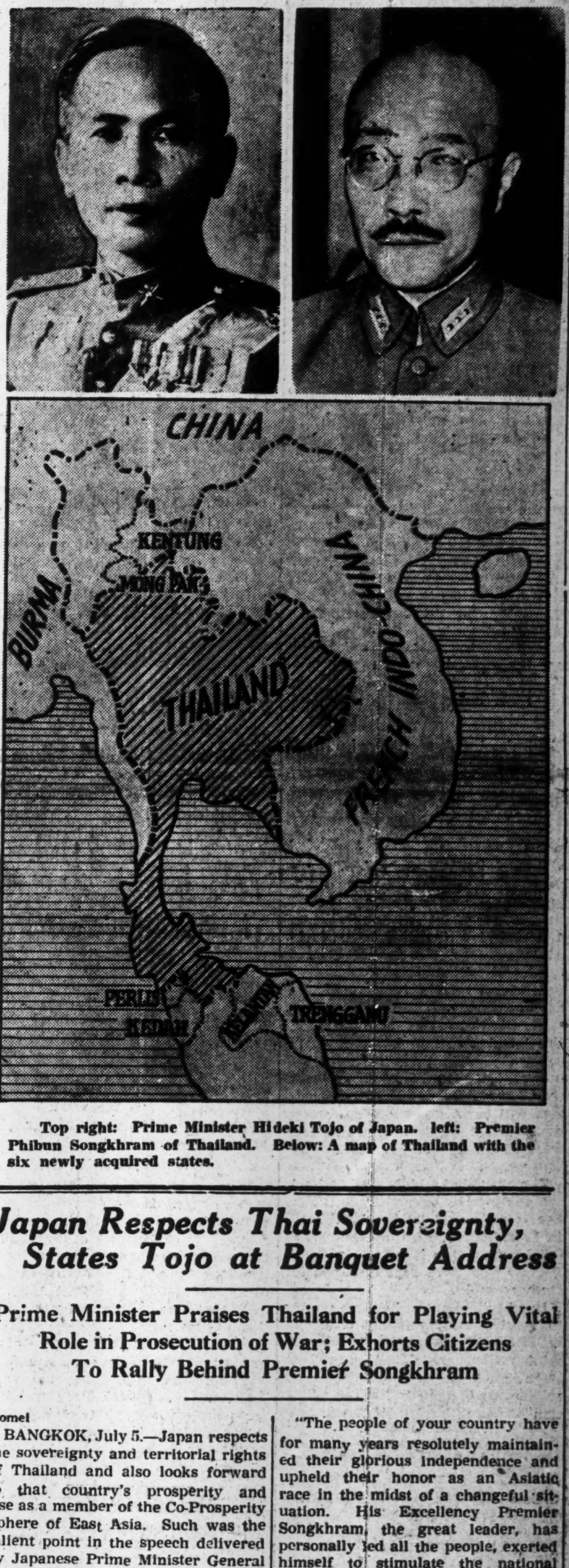
Concerning the agreement the Japanese Embassy here issued at 2 p.m. today a joint Japan-Thailand communique:

"General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister of Japan, and Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister and concurrently Defense Minister of Thailand, met on July 4, at Bangkok, reviewed the prevailing global war situation and the relations between Japan and Thailand, and exchanged views as to the measures to be taken for the consolidation of Greater East Asia and for the successful prosecution of the common war.

"As a result of the meeting, both Prime Ministers reaffirmed that the invincible position of Greater East Asia has been established in spite of the attempts of the United States of America and Great Britain to retrieve their desperate situation. They also confirmed the view that the construction of the common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia will be accomplished when all the

(Continued on Page 2)

Voice Closer Ties



Top right: Prime Minister Hideki Tojo of Japan. left: Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand. Below: A map of Thailand with the six newly acquired states.

Japan Respects Thai Sovereignty, States Tojo at Banquet Address

Prime Minister Praises Thailand for Playing Vital Role in Prosecution of War; Exhorts Citizens To Rally Behind Premier Songkhram

Domei

BANGKOK, July 5.—Japan respects the sovereignty and territorial rights of Thailand and also looks forward to that country's prosperity and rise as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. Such was the salient point in the speech delivered by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the banquet given in his honor on Sunday night by Thai Premier, Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram.

Reiterating his firm stand that Japan desires to strengthen its aid to Thailand, the Japanese Prime Minister praised the country's progress in the current war under the able leadership of Premier Songkhram.

Following is the text of Prime Minister Tojo's speech:

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen. I am very happy in visiting your country thereby realizing the desire cherished by me for a long time. This evening, I and my party have been invited by His Excellency Premier Songkhram to this reception and His Excellency has been pleased to compliment me just now. I express my thanks. I much regret that I am not able to invite you to a party by reason of my traveling program. I hope this will be satisfactory to you.

Decorated by King

"Our present visit has been the occasion for His Majesty the King of Thailand to grant me and my party special consideration in decorating us. I was profoundly impressed with this.

"The people of your country have for many years resolutely maintained their glorious independence and upheld their honor as an Asiatic race in the midst of a changeful situation. His Excellency Premier Songkhram, the great leader, has personally led all the people, exerted himself to stimulate the national spirit and strengthen national power, and made a consistent effort to extend national prestige and promote the prosperity of East Asia.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand resolutely ended its long-standing complex and delicate relations with America and Britain and made common cause with Japan. While combatting manifold difficulties, it has since not only carried out operation in the first line in cooperation with the Imperial Forces but also made exertions in various other directions, all with the idea of bringing the war to a completely victorious end. I have long been impressed by these efforts of all the people of Thailand and their cooperation with the Empire. I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks for all this.

"Our stay in your country will be very short. I feel specially happy that I have been able to talk personally with His Excellency Premier Songkhram and meet prominent persons, officials and civilians, of your country in an agreeable atmosphere. In my previous talk with His Excellency Premier Songkhram, we

(Continued on Page 2)

TRIP REVEALED

To Visit Various Regions In the Southern Occupied Areas

SEES GEN. TERAUCHI

Left Tokyo June 30 to Exchange Views With Thai Premier and Leaders

Evincing the sincere wish of the Japanese Government for the welfare and mutual cooperation of all member units within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, who within recent months had already visited Manchoukuo, China, and the Philippine Islands, has again left Tokyo, this time for the purpose of exchanging views with Field-Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, to inspect the various Southern areas, and to thank and encourage Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions, as well as all officers and men under him, including the civilians in the service.

According to an announcement of the Board of Information, released at 4 p.m. Monday, Prime Minister Tojo arrived at Shonan the same day.

The Board of Information announcement follows:

"The Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister, General Hideki Tojo, leaving Tokyo on June 30, arrived in Shonan today, July, 5. The purpose of this trip is to visit Thailand to exchange views with Field-Marshal Premier Phibun Songkhram and other Thai leaders, which he has already concluded, to inspect the various Southern Areas and, at the same time, to express his encouragement and appreciation for their efforts and labors to Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, as well as to the officials and private civilians who are all actively engaged in the various areas."

Arrives in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 5.—The following announcement was made by the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions at 4 p.m. today:

"Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo today arrived in Shonan to confer informally and personally with the Commander-in-Chief and other officers, to inspect the military situation and condition of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions, and to thank and comfort the officers and men of the Army and Navy for their hardships at the same time as making his tour serve as reference for actualizing the already declared new Southern Regions policy.

Active in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, July 5.—Prime Minister Tojo arrived here on the afternoon of July 3. After listening to an account of the prevailing military authorities, he paid a round of visits to the Royal Palace, the Premier's official residence, the Monument for War Dead and others. At night the Prime Minister attended an informal dinner sponsored by the Commander of the Corps on the spot.

On the following day Prime Minister Tojo gave instructions to the Japanese Embassy staff members and then listened to an explanation by Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami on the present situation in Thailand.

At 9 a.m., Prime Minister Tojo called on Premier Phibun Songkhram at the latter's official residence and exchanged views on various affairs. At noon Prime Minister Tojo attended a luncheon party at the Japanese Embassy and in the

(Continued on Page 2)

EFFORTS OF INDIANS IN E. ASIA REVIEWED

One Year of Glorious Struggles Carried Out by Independence League Examined

Domei

SHONAN, July 5.—With the appointment of Subhas C. Bose as President of the Indian Independence League, the movement for the liberation of India pushed by the League in defiance of many difficulties has reached an epoch-making stage. It would not be out of place now to look back upon the past one year of glorious struggles carried out by the Independence League.

December 8, 1941, the day when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, was the memorable day which drove into the hearts of all the Indian people within the country and in the entire region of Greater East Asia a courage and idea to launch a decisive campaign for the independence of India.

The fall of Singapore, age-old British stronghold of aggression in East Asia, on February 15, 1942, brought about an opportunity for the establishment of the Independence League. At the Imperial Diet then in session, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for the first time clarified that Japan ardently looks forward to the independence of India and is ready to give support to the independence movement.

Interview Is Held

On February 17 the same year, an interview was held in Tokyo between Rash Behari Bose and representatives of the Imperial Government of Japan. Following this, Mr. Bose exhorted the entire Indian people inside the country and living in various regions of Greater East Asia to launch an anti-British independence movement. The zealous leader clarified several principles as the goal of the movement, which included the following three items:

1. Religious unification in India.
2. Maintenance of a non-partisan spirit in the movement.
3. Unity among all the Asiatic peoples under close collaboration between Japan and India.

Since that time, Mr. Bose and his compatriots devoted themselves to a vigorous movement of propaganda and organization. Centers for the independence movement were successively established in Tokyo, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai and other places, adding oil to the fire of enthusiasm of all the Indians living in East Asia.

1st Convention in Tokyo

Under such circumstances, the first convention of East Asiatic Indians was held at Tokyo at the end of March the same year to discuss concrete measures for the independence movement. The parley was attended by representatives of the Indian residents in Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong and various other areas within East Asia. The assembly decided to appoint Rash Behari Bose as president of the Indian Independence League of entire East Asia. It was also decided that the approval or revision of the decisions at the Tokyo Convention should be formally decided at the next conference to be held at Bangkok.

It must not be forgotten in this connection that four Indian representatives were killed in an airplane accident while en route to Tokyo to attend the convention.

For one week from June 15, the Bangkok Convention was held, attended by the representatives of all areas of East Asia including the Andamans. The meeting received a special message from Subhas C. Bose, then in Berlin.

At the convention, Rash Behari Bose was appointed president and Mr. Ikeda as executive committeeman, and thus the machinery of the Independence League was formally established. Immediately after the parley, the headquarters of the League was inaugurated in Bangkok.

Civil Disobedience Started

In the Indian homeland, meanwhile, the National Congress passed the historic resolution demanding the withdrawal of the British from India and a systematized anti-British civil disobedience movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

With the confounded British having arrested Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress, the civil disobedience movement subsequently turned into riots and bloodshed.

At the four-day conference of the Independence League held at Shonan from April 27 this year, heated discussions ensued on the question of reorganizing the independence movement, and the assembly passed the resolution that the campaign should now take on the form of an offensive with powerful, practical organization and armed struggles.

S. C. Bose in Asia

In June, Subhas C. Bose suddenly made his appearance in Asia. Amid the frantic welcome of all the Indians living in Asia, he clarified his grim determination to materialize the independence of India. After exchanging frank views with the leaders of Japan while in Tokyo, the great leader with effective plans in mind proceeded to Shonan, the first line of the independence campaign and has become the president of the League, succeeding Rash Behari Bose.

At the grand convention held in Shonan on July 4, the zealous patriot made the grave declaration regarding the inauguration of a provisional Government of India, clarifying concrete measures to establish an independent India. Having thus finished its preparatory period during the past one year, the Indian Independence League has now come out to the front line for bitter struggles to crush Britain and to liberate the great Indian people.

Prime Minister Tojo In Bangkok, Shonan

(Continued from Page 1)

afternoon worshipped at the Charnel Shrine.

After recording his name on the Visitors' Book at the official residence of the Chief of the Council of Regency, Prime Minister Tojo attended a dinner party held under the sponsorship of Premier Phibun.

Hears Reports in F.I.C.

Domei

SAIGON, July 5.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo arrived here on the afternoon of July 3 on his way to various parts of the Southern Regions for inspection. Here, he was welcomed by a certain Supreme Army Commander, a certain Supreme Navy Commander, Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Minister Shigenori Tashiro and other high Japanese officers and officials. After hearing reports on the military situation from the Supreme Commanders, Prime Minister Tojo left for Bangkok.

ACCORD REACHED ON BORDER ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

component states and peoples of the region strengthen their solidarity on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and devote themselves with the conviction of victory toward the successful prosecution of the war.

"Further, Prime Minister Tojo took this opportunity to reaffirm in unequivocal terms that Japan always respects the sovereignty and independence, and desires the prosperity, of Thailand. Both Prime Ministers then held an important discussion on the long cherished aspiration of Thailand for new territory as well as on collaboration between Japan and Thailand which was conducted amidst a very amicable atmosphere, as the result of which they arrived at a complete agreement of views to incorporate into Thailand the four provinces of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu in northern Malaya and the two states of Kentung and Mong Pan in the Federated Shan States."

MORE SCHOOLS PLANNED FOR NATIVES IN BORNEO

Technical, Agricultural Institutes Decided by Authorities For Balik Papan

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, July 4.—To properly educate local inhabitants and have them play an active part in the development of Borneo, the educational authorities have decided to establish a technical agricultural and teachers' training schools here and a middle school at Hamarinda.

For the education of students at the technical and agricultural schools, abundant natural resources are expected to be used as materials for teaching so that the graduates will be of great service for the development of Borneo, which is a treasure-house of natural resources.

The news that middle grade schools are going to be opened in East Borneo is welcomed by the inhabitants in East Borneo, who are envious of the seven young islanders in South Borneo who were sent to Japan for study recently.

Local inhabitants who were unable to receive even primary education satisfactorily under the Dutch administration, are deeply moved to learn that Japan is going to establish middle grade schools for the education of young local inhabitants.

U.S. REVEALS TOOL OUTPUT

Claims Big Increase Made During Past 3 Months

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—Approximately $500,000,000 worth of machine-tools that were contracted for production has been constructed in the United States this year, it was recently claimed by the United States War Production Board in flaunting the surprising increase in production that was shown during the past three or four months, it was revealed in the June 9 edition of the British magazine, Economist.

WANG KEH-MIN SAYS HE WILL DO HIS BEST

New Chief of North China Political Council Asks People To Rally Round

Domei

PEKING, July 5.—Wang Keh-min, new Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in a statement issued today just before he was formally installed in his new post, expressed his determination to do the utmost to perfect the order under which North China is playing the part of a supply base for Japan and China which are fighting side by side for the emancipation of East Asia.

His statement was an appeal to the 100,000,000 people of North China to rally around the North China Political Council which is working for victory in the War of Greater East Asia according to the principle of Japan and China sharing each other's fate.

Mr. Wang's statement substantially was as follows:

"Under orders from the National Government I have come to assume the post of Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. I take the occasion of my installation in this very responsible post to give some of my views so that I may be understood by the people of North China so as to be able to collaborate with them.

"As is known to the people of North China, the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the emancipation of the East Asiatic race to which we residents of North China belong. The way the war situation will develop will decide the fate of not only Japan and China but also the whole East Asiatic race.

Three Points

"There are three things I particularly want to say to the North China while I am on the point of getting installed in my new weighty post.

"First, we have to cooperate in bringing the enemy to destruction in pursuit of the principle of Japan and China sharing each other's fate. A complete triumph over the enemy alone will make possible a stable and lasting peace in East Asia.

"Second, North China, as a base from which to supply the requirements of industrial essential to the War of Greater East Asia, a wing of the movement for the construction of a new China. There is no exaggerating the gravity of the mission with which North China is charged. The policies established by the late Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission of cooperating with Japan, stabilizing order and peace, developing industry, and achieving self-sufficiency, are all of them so important that we must mobilize all our forces and execute them thoroughly. I am resolved to do my best to realize all these policies.

"Third, Chairman Chu Shen of the North China Political Council succumbed to the illness which he had been fighting ever since he came into office. I have a keen sense of Mr. Chu's spirit of sacrifice. I pledge myself to take up the work where it was left by Mr. Chu and bring it to completion.

Grave Situation

"The situation is developing a very grave phase. It requires every one of us, people of North China, to have a full share of the work of increasing the power of North China for contributing toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. I hope that the officials and people of North China will have a deep realization of the task before North China in the present phase of the situation and unite in performing the task satisfactorily. I think I see no need for pointing out that cooperation with the Central Government is absolutely necessary to accomplish our mission.

LESSONS IN JAPANESE SET FOR INHABITANTS OF CEBU

Domei

CEBU, July 2.—In response to the Filipinos' zeal to study the Japanese language, the Visaya branch of the Japanese Military Administration will hold Japanese Language Dissemination Days for about two months beginning from the latter part of July.

During this period, the personnel of the Military Administration in Cebu will be mobilized to serve as Japanese language instructors for the courses to be offered at the 13 public and private elementary schools in this city.

Instruction will be given to the general public for an hour every day after the close of regular school hours.

In addition, reference books will be offered at special prices in order to foster the dissemination of the Japanese language.

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS
5, 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku,
Tokyo
Tel. Nihombashi [illegible]

Japanese Respect Thai Sovereignty, Says Tojo

(Continued from Page 1)

ascertained that we were sharing the same conviction of certain victory and the same determination to consummate the war. We also agreed on a formula for cooperation between Japan and Thailand. I am extremely pleased that the talk led to a greater mutual understanding. I think that this is a matter for mutual congratulation from the point of view of forging closer ties of cooperation in the war between the two countries.

"Further, that the people of Thailand presented a part of Buddha's Ashes, which they respect as their life and spirit, to the people of Japan immediately before my arrival here, will further strengthen the spiritual unity of the people of the two nations. I express from the bottom of my heart my thanks for this beautiful sign of friendship shown by the people of Thailand.

Position Is Strengthened

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen; the position of victory in Greater East Asia, and the position of absolute destruction for the enemy, are being strengthened daily and the abundant resources of the area are being turned rapidly into fighting power. This trend is what will indeed control the fate of America and Britain. This indeed is the time for all the peoples of Greater East Asia to further solidify their unity and drive forward still more powerfully on the road toward the destruction of America and Britain. I believe firmly that this is the way in which the various nations and peoples in Greater East Asia will absolutely gain victory. They will attain victory fighting for their existence and rise.

"The Japanese Empire not only respects Thailand's sovereignty and territory but desires deeply Thailand's prosperity and rise, and at this time wishes to strengthen its cooperation and aid the policies of the Thai Government having as its leader Premier Songkhram.

"I hope the people of Thailand will further understand Japan's sincere will and fight powerfully around His Excellency Premier Songkhram for the increase in Thailand's national prestige, for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and for the rise and prosperity of Greater East Asia.

"In closing, I wish to drink, together with you, a toast to the health of His Excellency Premier Phibun Songkhram and to pray for the common victory of Japan and Thailand."

AXIS IN MEDITERRANEAN REORGANIZES STRENGTH

Land, Sea and Air Forces Far More Superior Than Enemy —Anti-Axis' Doom Seen

Domei

ROME, July 4.—The incredible transition of the war situation in the Mediterranean temporarily placed the anti-Axis forces in a vantage position, but with the speedy and efficient reorganization of the Italian air force, the Axis forces have recovered the supremacy over the land, sea and air, it was declared by a military commentator of the Stefani News Agency.

He elucidated that it is an established theory in aerial warfare that no air force can bear to suffer the loss of more than a certain percentage of their planes and fliers. Relative to this theory, he referred to a recent statement of a spokesman of the United States air corps who declared that the anti-Axis forces in Europe cannot maintain their efficiency if they should lose more than 10 per cent of their planes.

On the basis of the above statement and the downing of 80 anti-Axis planes that attempted to raid Italian territories during the past two days, the Italian military authorities are satisfied that the doom of the anti-Axis air units is not far off in face of the solidification of the Axis aerial defense in the Mediterranean.

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION
MERCHANT
[ESTABLISHED 1870]
KOBE——YOKOHAMA

FOE PLANS INVADING EUROPE IN OCTOBER

(Continued from Page 1)

would entail a tremendous expenditure in men and arms and, as Senator Albert Chandler of Kentucky pointed out, there was every danger of the United States finding itself fighting Japan singlehanded in the event of Britain being preoccupied with Europe. It is for this reason that Americans are anxious to comment on the difficulties of Europe-landing operations.

What is of a graver concern to the United States, however, is the possible collapse of Chungking before adequate aid could be brought to it. The American magazine, Newsweek, for May 24 said:

"The really serious matter would be a collapse of Chungking while the anti-Axis forces are preoccupied with the European War for another year. Should Chungking collapse, the American counter-offensive plan against Japan would come to nothing. Thus, it is impossible to carry out a general landing campaign in Europe within this year. It is absolutely necessary therefore, to confine our operations to the holding of a bridgehead in some part of Europe this summer and take to a large-scale offensive against Japan in the fall, wrest back Burma, reopen the Burma Road and resuscitate Chungking."

As against this view, the British are rating the role of Chungking quite low, the weekly, Observer, for June 30, for instance, pointing out that:

1. The air bases in Chungking are too far from the bombing objectives for making air raids with heavy bomb-loads.
2. Unless the Chiang Kai-shek army obtained heavy artillery and tanks, large quantities of them, it would not be able to wrest back the air bases necessary for bombing Tokyo.
3. Unless the American-Chungking air force brings large quantities of fuel, airplane parts and heavy bombs to Chungking, it would not be qualified to carry out strategic bombings.

Although the United States and Britain are in complete agreement as to the urgent necessity of reopening the Burma Road, Britain considers a Burma offensive even more difficult than operations to land on the European Continent in the light of Field Marshal Archibald P. Wavell's failure at Arakan.

Soviets Doubt Tactics

Britain and the United States, especially Britain, was greatly shocked by the declaration of the Soviet Bureau of Information on June 22 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war with Germany that it was impossible for the Soviet Union to win the war singlehanded and that the Anglo-American forces should carry out a landing on the European Continent at once. It was all the more embarrassing to the anti-Axis camp because it was intensifying its indiscriminate air-raid tactics but the Soviets were expressing doubts as to the efficacy of air raids for bringing victory any nearer realization.

In this connection, United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson explained:

"The recent increase in the resistance of the German air force to anti-Axis bombings is evidence that the Germans have massed numerous planes for the defense of their war industrial centers. The Eastern Front has been frozen because the Germans are transferring considerable air and land forces from the Eastern Front to the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts."

Britain is also endeavoring to give the impression that the German pressure on the Red Army has been considerably moderated.

Marshall Sees Difficulty

General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army Staff, himself admits, however, that it would be impossible to make the enemy sue for peace merely by air raids. "It might be possible to paralyze the Axis by bombing but unless land forces follow it up, the enemy will soon recover," he declared.

Simultaneously, Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information in the United States, also stated:

"In continued bombing, if the loss on our side is less than five per cent of the total number of planes sent, it can be replaced."

British figures, however, show that the loss being sustained by the anti-Axis air force exceeds 10 per cent. A United Press report says that they are losing air strength at an average rate of 40 heavy bombers and 450 air officers and men a day. The British paper, Business Week, calculates that the anti-Axis air force lost 120 planes in February, 180 in March, 350 in April and 420 in May in the course of their air raids on European positions. That they lost more than 2,000 in June is clear from the communiques issued by the Axis authorities.

Since, moreover, the anti-Axis bomber production rate is less than 750 planes a month, it is not likely that the Anglo-American forces would continue their bombing attacks at such heavy cost in men and planes much longer.

South Pacific Fight Becomes More Intense

(Continued From Page 1)

tween the United States and Japan are taking place in the Solomon Islands. In this connection, the Mainichi comments, the following points should be particularly noted:

(1) Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has said in regard to the Rendova Island battle: "This battle is the first step in the American general counter-offensive." This clearly shows that the United States is challenging Japan by an island-to-island strategy and that the struggle for the control of the Solomons has assumed a most desperate aspect.

() The enemy is striving to secure the Solomons even at a severe cost in ships, aircraft and men, so that it may be able to establish air bases there and secure airpower over the area.

(3) In the Rendova Island landing operations the enemy is using numerous troop and supply-landing boats and while the Japanese Navy airmen are concentrating on enemy warships these are putting men and supplies ashore.

(4) An interval of one or two months has been placed between the last time in which the enemy used warships of the cruiser or more powerful class and the present occasion. This has been the case ever since the Battle off Rennell. The latter took place on January 29 and the Battle off Ysabel on February 7. The Battle off Florida took place on April 7 and the Rendova battle on June 30.

(5) The present battle shows that the war has assumed the aspect of a "sea trench warfare" in the Solomons as well as in the north, in which fighting is going on between islands separated by only a narrow stretch of water.

(6) The United States cannot but be regarded as placing priority in the Pacific with the termination of the North African campaign.

U.S. Air Force Altered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—A thoroughgoing reform was effected in the supervisory system of the United States army air corps on March 29 when General Henry H. Arnold was appointed commander-in-chief of the army air corps and Lieutenant-General George Stratmeyer chief of the air corps staff, according to a report from Washington.

Enemy Loses 380,000 Tons

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—Acknowledging the brilliant achievements of the Japanese submarines, German military quarters disclosed today that 380,000 tons of enemy vessels were sunk by the Axis forces during last month.

BUDDHISTS RESOLVE TO BACK INDIA MOVE

Message From Bose Is Read On Second Day of Asia Rally; Resolution Passed

The reading of the message from Subhas Chandra Bose and Rash Behari Bose, and the adoption of a resolution expressing the Buddhist Youths' wholehearted support of the Indian Independence Movement marked the second day of the grand rally of the Buddhist youths of Greater East Asia which commenced on Sunday and continued Monday at the Dai Toa Kaikan.

The meeting on Monday was started at 9 a.m. and the whole morning was devoted to the investigation of various motions entrusted to the special committee for investigation on the previous day, as well as to the presentation of reports on the activities of the Buddhist youths in respective countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the afternoon the meeting was resumed at 2 p.m. On the occasion, the message from the two great Indian leaders was read and the motion to send a resolution as a manifestation of their wholehearted support of the Indian Independence Movement was unanimously passed.

The Chairman of the investigation committee Professor Seison Miyamoto of Tokyo Imperial University reported on the decisions reached at the committee meeting. The inauguration of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Youths' Association for the purpose of enlightening the diverse Asiatic races as well as of developing the Asiatic culture and of constructing a firm spiritual foundation for Greater East Asia, was decided by the special committee.

The Greater East Asia Buddhist Youths' Association with its headquarters in Tokyo and its branches in every country within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, is to maintain constant intercourse among members and to publish books concerning Buddhism and to conduct investigations and studies in the matter of Buddhist teachings.

The meeting came to a close at 4 p.m. with the reading of the Buddhists' resolution for the construction of Greater East Asia, which is to be dispatched to all members in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, written in three languages, Japanese, Chinese and English.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq. Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama Esq.
Auditor: Count Yoshinori Futara Eizaburo Sugano Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of value.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY
WHISKY

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 55,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'42) 3,952,468,200
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
HEAD Office: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
TOKYO Office: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
177 Branches and 58 Sub-offices
Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen, and other business centers.
Correspondents: Principal Cities at Home and Abroad.

Chiang Retarding E. Asia Liberation

(Continued From Page 1)

other proof that the Chinese even in the Chungking controlled area are awakening to the absurdity of an Asiatic race hindering the advent of East Asiatic emancipation.

In observing the present condition of China, he announced, Chinese overseas merchants cannot but feel the gravity of their responsibility.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Chinese overseas merchants have begun to think seriously concerning the development and future of the Asiatic people, Fan Chih-wuo stated.

The current war has reached its decisive stage, he asserted, but if one billion peoples of East Asia should put in their united efforts, as was pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo, their victory should be absolutely assured.

He revealed that recent reports from his native place, Canton, disclosed, that because of the vain resistance by the Chungking Regime, shortage of supplies has been aggravated, that 5 bushels of rice cost 2,500 yuan, while one pound of meat is selling for 25 yuan. The serious suffering by the people can easily be guessed through these facts, he said.

He urged that the Chinese nation as a whole should render united efforts for the downfall of Chiang Kai-shek, who is a mere agent of Anglo-American countries.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai [illegible]
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room.......... [illegible] to [illegible]
E.P. Room with bath [illegible] & [illegible]

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds .... ¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho,
Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi
Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Haihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

LOCAL INDIANS HAIL BOSE'S LEADERSHIP

Rejoice Over Assumption of Leadership of Freedom Movement by Famous Patriot

The members of the Tokyo Branch of the Indian Independence League met at the League's office in the Sanno Hotel at 2 p.m. Monday and expressed their joy at the assumption of the office of president of the Indian Independence League by Subhas Chandra Bose and reaffirmed their firm loyalty and unwavering support to the new leader.

The members further expressed their heartfelt gratitude to Rash Behari Bose for the invaluable and inspiring services rendered by him to the cause of the Indian Independence movement as founder-president of the Indian Independence League in East Asia.

The members feel that the movement has now taken an epoch-making step forward toward achieving the long-cherished goal of Indian independence and that the movements inside and outside India are firmly linked up under the able and powerful leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose.

The following telegram was dispatched by the Tokyo Branch of the Indian Independence League the same day to Subhas Chandra Bose:

"Subhas Chandra Bose
"Shonan.

"League's Tokyo Branch rejoice your assumption presidentship. Pledge full loyalty and devotion.

"Narain
Chairman"

MATRICULATION RITES HELD BY ASIAN STUDENTS

Takes Place at International Students' Institute in Presence of Yatabe

Matriculation ceremonies for 50 students from the Southern Regions including those from Malai, Sumatra, Burma and Java were held on Monday morning at the International Students' Institute at Meguro.

In the course of the ceremonies, Yasukichi Yatabe, Director of the Japanese Language School of the Institute, urged the students to do their best for the sake of the future prosperity of their respective countries as well as for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Representatives of the attending students responded to Mr. Yatabe's statement by pledging, in pure and perfect Japanese, their unstinted efforts so that they might well come up to the expectations of their countries as well as of Japan.

Later, the new students were introduced to the old students who also came all the way from the South to study in Japan.

Regular school courses for the new students will start from July 12 and will continue all through the summer without vacation.

2 THAI NEWSPAPERMEN ARRIVING HERE JULY 14

Chief of Publicity Bureau, Head Of Press Association Invited by Amau

Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo by train at 3:25 p.m. on July 14 on their tour of inspection of this country at the invitation of Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, it was announced by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the same Board, at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents on Monday.

These Thai press representatives had been scheduled to arrive here around the end of June but their visit was postponed due to Mr. Jaiyanama's illness.

The Thai visitors will have an interview with the foreign press corps in Tokyo at 5 p.m. on July 16 at the Imperial Hotel. After finishing their schedule of inspections in and around the capital, they will leave here on July 28. They will also visit Manchoukuo following the completion of their tour of Japan.

Germans Fight Epidemics

BERLIN.—A number of institutes have been established in the Eastern regions occupied by German forces to combat and prevent epidemics. These institutes are to protect German soldiers as well as civilians living in those regions. Of the greatest importance is the German Hygienic Institute for "Ostland" at Riga, which is equipped with all modern apparatus, motorized and stationary bacteriological field laboratories, several motorized delousing trains, and apparatus for producing hygienic drinking water.

'Soldiers From Sun' Active In Developing New Guinea

Japanese Call Native People 'Papua Kanaka' Who Have Willingly Cooperated With Imperial Forces Since Their Occupation

"New Guinea, the second largest undeveloped island, and one of the dark spots of the world, is being steadily opened up by soldiers of the Imperial Army, whom the native inhabitants call 'the soldiers from the sun,'" a Domei correspondent, who visited the island and studied the Balaa Melanesians reports. In relating his story, the correspondent makes special reference to the account of Lieutenant Hiroshi Nakanishi, who for more than two months studied the conditions of the native inhabitants. He writes:

The natives, who have gladly and willingly cooperated with the Imperial Japanese forces since their advance into the New Guinea area, are referred to by the Japanese soldiers vaguely as the "Papua Kanaka." The peculiar features of these people are their kinky hair and their jet black skin. Their physique is generally slender, and although both men and women are well developed above their waists, their legs are extremely slim. They are mostly smaller in stature than the Japanese soldiers, and are quite in contrast with the big, strong natives found in the New Ireland and New Britain Islands.

Characteristics

Their most noticeable characteristic is what might be called slyness, but their slyness is of a child's simplicity. For instance, they will not display their merchandise all at once. Instead they will bring them out little by little from their baskets, wrapped in palm leaves, and exchange them for military notes. Also, when they are trying to coax something from the soldiers, they will ask for the same thing from each soldier.

Laziness is another of their characteristics. But this laziness is the result of the circumstances under which they live. The abundance of natural products makes them inactive, as they can live comfortably without much exertion. When these people work, they work quite hard, but as soon as they have obtained enough money to live for a few days, they ask for a holiday. For instance, they work just enough to enable them to buy a loin-cloth which they greatly desire. They don't seem to find intrinsic value in work itself.

The men especially are noted for their laziness. It is the women-folk who do all the work, such as housework, carrying water from the canyons, preparing their starchy food from the cocoanut-tree, and working in the little patches of field in the clearings of the jungle. The only work of the men is to cut down the cocoanut palms and drag them to the banks of the little river.

Since the arrival of the Imperial Forces, the men seem to have found their manly consciousness, for they have begun to carry provisions through the jungle for the Japanese Forces.

Native Food

The staple food of these people is a starchy substance extracted from the cocoanut tree. The cocoanut palm, which produces this food, grows in swampy districts near the sea. During the flowering season these palms are cut down, and the starch inside the trunks taken out. The starch is washed and allowed to settle down at the bottom of the containers. It is then wrapped in banana leaves and put aside to be eaten as occasion arises.

Their auxiliary food consists of taro, yams and other kinds of tubers, tapioca, beans, peanuts, cucumbers, onions, ginger, pepper, and sometimes tomatoes and pumpkins. Their fruit consists of bananas, papayas, melons, lemons, breadfruit and mangoes. And beef, wild boar, chicken, wild birds, and cassowaries are their favorite meats. However as the people were never rich enough to keep cows, they could only get beef when the cows owned by the Australians had died of sickness.

They seem to have no names for their fish, of which they eat both the shallow water and the fresh water variety. Many kinds of clam abound in the jungle swamps, and these the natives eat indiscriminately.

Among the favorite beverages of the native inhabitants, alcoholic drinks occupy the foremost position, but they are quite ignorant of the brewing process. It was the lure of alcohol which persuaded them to migrate to Australia before the war.

They are also quite fond of tobacco, which was supplied to them by the Australian Government. They like to smoke the Kanaka tobacco, which is said to contain some opium. After the arrival of the Imperial Forces they began smoking cigarettes.

Around their houses these native inhabitants grow a strong smelling flower. This flower contains what is known as Kanaka whisky, although it contains no alcohol.

Their Language

The native inhabitant's knowledge of numerals is extremely childish. As they can count up to 20 on their fingers and toes, they are able to understand only up to 20. Seldom we met anyone who could count up to 100, and these have been working for the Australians, and been taught how to count. Among the native inhabitants 1,000 conveys the limitless number. The grains of sand on the shore, and the stars in the sky, are designated by the number 1,000.

Their language expresses many meanings with one word. For instance, "bulu-bulu" means an odoriferous flower; it means the woman's skirt made of cocoanut leaves; and it means the flowers used for decorating their heads. In fact, it means anything that is beautiful. The area in which their special language can be understood is confined to the home village of their blood relations. In general, it is understood by the people living along the shore and in the immediate back country, but once taken inland it is completely useless. The Australians once created the language called "Pigeon" English so that they might propagate Christianity among the native inhabitants, and so this particular brand of English can be understood in most places.

Their idea of days is confined to a vague understanding of the different days of the week, learned in the days of Christian influence. Sundays are reserved for an all-day rest. Of the year they know only Christmas; therefore their years are calculated with Christmas as the starting point.

Religion

The Kanaka people living along the coast seem to have lost all trace of their original ways of living, through the influence of foreign missionaries. For instance, the precepts which had been handed down to them from olden times are now changed to the Ten Commandments of Moses.

As these people strictly observe monogomy and do not allow themselves second wives, there are many widowers. Also a marriage between cousins is avoided as a taboo. The spirits of caves, rocks, and trees which were once worshipped by these people have now been completely abandoned. When a man dies, he is buried in the village graveyard and a cross is set upon his grave.

The Catholic faith under the German missionaries, and the Methodist faith under the Australians seem to have influenced the daily lives of the native inhabitants rather than their religion, giving them a certain degree of culture. It is said that nearly one-fifth of the total population of New Guinea are believers in one or the other forms of Christianity, but there are very few people who have been baptised.

In the native villages there is, besides the chiefs, a person called a catechist. This is usually an "intelligentsia" who has graduated from the school operated by the Catholic Church. However, he is barely able to write. The daily necessities were distributed among the villagers through these catechists. The fact that articles desired by the native inhabitants, such as loin-cloths, knives, soap, and beads, were being distributed through the hands of the catechists, shows a clever method of religious propagation which cannot be ignored. Another is that the natives were given Catholic names in addition to their native ones.

Administration Before War

In the days before the war, the native inhabitants were carried off to Australia as contract immigrants, to be employed as stevedores on wharves, and as domestic servants. Licensed recruiting parties, with the things desired by the native inhabitants such as alcoholic drinks and the Kanaka tobacco, enticed those of the inhabitants who were interested in "civilized" life into emigrating. Those who were recruited received three-year contracts, and were brought over to Australia. Their contract provided that they would receive clothing, food and living quarters. When their three-year term was up, they were to receive three pounds in currency. However, the money seems never to have been given to them, as their employrs withheld it saying that it would be deposited for them in a bank. The distribution of goods in lieu of payment for their labors seems to have been meagre and irregular.

In each village a chief was appointed. This was done with the object of having someone responsible for the levying of a poll tax of 13 shillings on every male inhabitant over 15 years of age. The names and the approximate ages of the chiefs of all the villages were registered in a blue-covered register book.

The local officials were responsible for the administration in their district and all the enforcement of laws and ordinances were carried out by these officials. Therefore, to the native inhabitants the word of the local offical was law, and consequently they were held in great awe. The New Ireland and New Britain Islands were divided into five states, or provinces, and in each state a local administrator and his deputy were stationed in order to maintain law and order.

Besides the village chief, some assistant chiefs were also appointed by the Australian Government. These chiefs were called "middle" chiefs and "low" chiefs. The "high" chief was the keeper of the census register. He was distinguished from the others by his black woolen cap with red lining. The middle chiefs, two or three in number, were given the same kind of cap but with two red linings, while the low chief, one in number, was given a cap with black, white and red lining. The duties of the low chief consisted in taking charge of medical cases in his village. He was generally a person who had received a little training at the hospital established in each state. The medicines were distributed through this low chief.

In spite of the seemingly peaceful order established by the above form of administration, the native inhabitants along the coast are very loud in their denunciation of the Australians. They can never forget their sufferings caused by the heavy and unpayable taxes, and the whippings that resulted.

Soldiers of the Sun

"The soldiers of the sun who have descended among us have the same color eyes as we." The goodwill and the trust which these native inhabitants have toward the Japanese soldiers are rooted in their vague idea of the similarity in the color of the eyes and of skin, and of stature, of the Japanese soldiers, but little by little they are being enlightened in the consciousness of their membership in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Also their inordinate desire to become physically strong was inspired by the sight of the Japanese soldiers threading their way through the jungle with heavy firearms on their shoulders. Some of them even want to eat rice, as they are convinced that it is the rice diet that makes the Japanese soldiers so strong.

The native inhabitants worship the Japanese soldiers as if they were something supernatural. They watch the manners of our men closely, and try to imitate them in everything. Whenever they meet a Japanese, they salute him with a military salute—they are really lovable.

The dissemination of military notes is taking place smoothly and speedily too.

Already the Japanese authorities have held a conference with the village chiefs, and after listening to their hopes and demands, the principles and object of the Greater East Asia War have been patiently explained. Even then the native inhabitants are so simple that they would ask, after seeing motion pictures of the paper-play enacted by war prisoners from Malai, why the war was not over when so many enemy soldiers had been captured.

The faith placed in the Japanese soldiers by these native inhabitants is absolute. They incorporated the song of the overthrow of the Anglo-Americans in their dances, and would amuse the Japanese soldiers with their dancing accompanied by the song played on a flute-like instrument. When asked about the things they like best, they would invariably name loin-cloths, and besides the black, white and red cloths they have enjoyed hitherto, they seem to like the greenish-yellow, the color worn by the Japanese soldiers, equally well.

Safety-razor blades are a necessity to the Kanaka dandies. Having an extreme loathing for grey hair, these men think nothing of spending long hours hunting for grey hair, which they cut off with a razor blade from among their bushy, kinky hair.

They also like to have loin-cloths just like the ones used by the Japanese soldiers, and old newspapers with which to roll their cigarettes. Even the grown-ups claim that toys are necessary to them.

They are extremely wary of allowing their teeth to become tarnished. Often they are seen polishing their teeth with sand.

There is no reason why the idea of justice held by the Japanese soldiers cannot be instilled in the native inhabitants, who are so simple and trusting. Every Kanaka girl and every Kanaka man would run out of his cocoanut-leaf hut as soon as a Japanese soldier approached, and would offer him papayas and bananas. They also show their friendliness by carrying loads for the Japanese soldiers. To them, the Japanese soldiers are indeed the soldiers of God, compared with their former masters who had never treated them as human beings.

ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE AWARDS DIPLOMAS

8 Students Graduate at 43rd Commencement Exercises Held in Yokohama

The annual commencement exercises of St. Joseph College were held in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon before a large representative gathering of prominent Japanese and foreigners. Over 450 persons completely filled the school auditorium where a varied and interesting program was presented by the student body in honor of the eight departing graduates.

The program commenced with a rendition given by the school choir at 3:50 p.m. and was followed by the Salutatory address delivered by graduate, S. Murase. A solo by George Mitchell followed, which was enthusiastically received by an appreciative audience who voiced their approval by requesting for an encore.

Professor Gössier then announced the promotions after which J. Kern, a prominent member of the Yokohama Swiss community, delivered a few words on the occasion of the 43rd Commencement of the College. Mr. Kern stressed the important part the school had played in the educational sphere in the past and elaborated on the long and glorious traditions of the largest foreign institute in Yokohama. He also made appropriate congratulatory remarks to the graduating class.

Professor A. Haegli, Director of the College, then awarded the diplomats to S. Loh, William Gordes, M. Otani, S. Murase. Nikolas Petroff and John Kranz. An interesting fact was revealed by the faculty, which explained that the remaining two members of the graduating class, A. Faure and J. Ravetta, were unable to be present as they were already in employment.

Under the able tutelage of Professor Alfred F. X. Agajan, the outgoing senior class made a brilliant scholastic showing during the past year. Culminating a brilliant career with an impressive mark of 94.4 percent, Mr. Loh won the coveted honor of being named honor student of the class.

Awards for the special typewriting course conducted by the school were made to all the members of the graduating class and four other members of the under-graduate body who excelled in this department of the school curriculum. The students who received this distinction were J. Shapiro, A. Shapiro, S. Kuik and J. Fischer. The Anthony Memorial Award, given annualy to the student with the best marks in English, was won by Mr. Murase, a Japanese, of the graduating class.

Another presentation was given by the school choir, followed with a valedictory by Mr. Kranz. The program concluded with the audience inspecting the art exhibition of the student body, which was displayed in the school gymnasium.

NEW SYSTEM BEGUN TO TRAIN AIR CADETS

Army Gazettes Rule Permitting Students to Get Commission In Aviation

Opportunity has opened before college and university students desiring to make themselves helpful to the State as Army airmen.

Under the regulations which were published on Monday, the students satisfying the conditions laid down by the Army authorities will be admitted into the Army Aviation School of Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, as probational officers, instructed in aviation and trained in flying for a year and a half, and then made sub-lieutenants of the first reserve.

If the students are qualified pilots of planes or gliders already before they are admitted into the school, they may not have to stay so long in school, if occasion requires.

Graduates of all recognized universities, high schools, higher normal and technical schools and of schools which are adjudged by the War Minister as comparable with them, and the students in these schools who expect to be graduated this fall can apply for admission into the school.

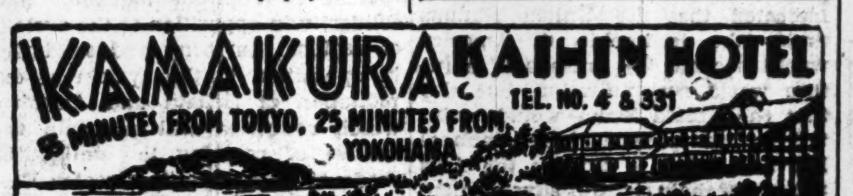
There is no limitation on the age of the candidates. Those school graduates who are with the colors or who are eligible for a reserve commission, having completed a prescribed course of military training in school, can offer themselves as candidates for admission into the school.

The special flying course, which has been organized in order not to disappoint the multitude of university and college students and graduates burning with a desire to join the Imperial Air Force, will be opened in October. The students desiring to enrol in the school will have to send in applications to the Army authorities before the end of this month.

In this connection, the Army authorities are desirous of seeing as many university and college students of the Empire as possible develop as keen interest in the handling of the glider as in that of the plane. They want to see enthusiasts for gliding constitute a good proportion of students applying for admission into the school.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 3 to 4 p.m.
(PHONE: 48-5182)



KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

LIFE and ENERGY
If you are feeling run-down, depressed, and generally out of sorts, WAKAMOTO will rapidly restore your vitality.
It will give you a keen appetite, a joy in your work and pastimes, and a new feeling of cheerfulness and well-being
WAKAMOTO
VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0625

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE — [illegible]

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, ● PNEUMONIA, ● TONSILLITIS, ● PAROTITIS. ●
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
THE THERAPOL

日本語研究權威書
BOOKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU
MASTER JAPANESE
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
The most thorough publication for the study of Japanese. Best Volume for the beginner as well as the advanced student. Used as textbook in schools in Japan and universities abroad.
A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.
9 X 6 inches, 538 Pages—Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9 X 6 inches. 300 pages—Price. ¥6.00 (In Japan)
JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set (1000 Pages) Yen 22.00 (In Japan) 9 X 6 inches
THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
520 Pages 9 X 6 inches ¥7.00 (In Japan)
An Easy Method to Learn "KANJI"
COMPLETE SET OF
CHINESE JAPANESE CHARACTERS
Containing 7,000 compound words used in modern Japanese.
Price of the set, in Japan, ¥12.00
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 X 6 inches) Pages 500 Yen 3.00
DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS-JAPONAIS
POUR LA CONVERSATION
555 Pages, 15 X 11 centimetres—Prix (au Japon) ¥7.00
CORSO COMPLETO DELLA
GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE
(Edizione Italiana)
22 X 15 cm.—Pag 600—Yen 15—Su carta di lusso Yen 18
SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
YOSHIKAWA BOOKSTORE Bentendori, Yokohama
LIBRAIRIE G. TAUPIN & Cie Hanoi
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
FRENCH BOOKSTORE Hotel de Pekin, Peking
ALBERT PORTAIL Saigon
MITSUKOSHI LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE Avenue Joffre—Shanghai
IMPRIMERIE D'EXTREME ORIENT Hanoi

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same, which are subject to inspection, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted
JAPANESE lady steno-typist, interpreter-translator, well experienced in office routine, seeks part-time position in Yokohama. Box 739, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo
MEDIUM-SIZED foreign or semi-foreign house wanted by foreign couple in Yokohama or Tokyo. Apply Box 109, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural
KARUIZAWA. Foreign style house, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Ercklentz, 66-B Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Board, Lodging Wanted
ROOM wanted in foreign family by student willing to do any work in exchange, with good knowledge of English and German. Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Help Wanted
COOK-AMAH wanted by two bachelors for Kamakura summer residence. Box 110, Nippon Times, Tokyo. (Passed by Koishikawa Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho. 18-7-2.)

For Rent, Rural
KARUIZAWA. Furnished good foreign house, 5 rooms, ¥450 for season. Apply Tel. Mita 45-2539.

For Rent, Tokyo
FURNISHED room to rent for lady in foreign lady's home. All conveniences. Box 104, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale
OMORI. Two-storied foreign house of large size, with lot of 173 tsubo, central heating, hot and cold water, gas. Box 102, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale
FRENCH cutlery for 18 persons, 218 pieces, in beautiful Korean chest measuring 67×60×46 cm. Apply Box 738, Nippon Times, Yokohama.
SOFA and easy chairs, set of 7, also 6 more chairs, all splendidly upholstered. Telephone Kudan 33-0016 or Box 103, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
DAY bed or studio couch in excellent condition wanted. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
COLLAPSIBLE steel frame baby pram. Will pay reasonable price. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
MOTOR car, Lincoln, Opel or any other high-class car of medium size and newest model, wanted immediately, reasonable price. Write to Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
USED phonographs and records—also bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo; side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.
WANTED Encyclopedia dictionary, history, economics and other works of reference relating to U.S.A. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

Miscellaneous
GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Instruction
INSTRUCTIONS to individuals or groups during July and August in classical or commercial English, bookkeeping and accounting, Gregg's shorthand and typing given by teacher of the St. Joseph's College, Yokohama. Charges reasonable. Apply Box 737, Nippon Times, Yokohama or phone 2-3878.

Professional Notices
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1216, 3652, 2688.
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate [illegible], Makiimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General
TYPEWRITERS
J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewritings in English and Japanese.

Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, [illegible]
Phone Ginza 57-[illegible]

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943

A New Phase of Japan-Thai Collaboration

On June 16, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in the course of his administrative speech before the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session, referring to Japan's relations with Thailand, declared:

"I wish to declare here that Japan, considering the age-old aspiration of the Thai nation, and being solicitous of the further advancement of that country, is prepared to afford her new cooperation."

Yesterday, less than three weeks after the aforementioned expression of Japan's profound faith in and her genuine sincerity toward her progressive ally had been reiterated, another refreshingly significant statement was made by none other than the same Prime Minister himself, upon his arrival at Shonan from his visit to Thailand. Coming as it did from Shonan, an old stronghold of British imperialism in East Asia but completely transformed by Japan into a new fortress dedicated to the liberation of millions of Asiatic peoples from the age-old fetters of Anglo-American-Dutch domination and to the consummation of common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia, Prime Minister Tojo's reaffirmation of his recent remark in the Diet just quoted above doubles and even trebles its far-reaching significance. The Prime Minister said:

"I feel very happy that I could at last realize my long-cherished desire to visit Thailand. It is highly encouraging that my present visit has contributed toward the promotion of mutual understanding and trust between Japan and Thailand and that a complete agreement of views has been reached between Premier Phibun and myself as to the new and concrete formulae of cooperation which Japan intends to accord to Thailand."

Indeed, Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Thailand has been truly worthy of "the new and concrete formulae of cooperation" which have been worked out by Premier Phibun and the Japan's fighting Prime Minister himself. It may be recalled here that never before has General Tojo in his capacity as Prime Minister made a visit to any independent nation except as return courtesy visits such as he had made to China and Manchoukuo last spring. Therefore, unusual importance may be attached to the initiative taken at this time by the Prime Minister as a clear and concrete manifestation of Japan's unswerving resolve to extend to Thailand and also to other component states and peoples of Greater East Asia her utmost cooperation in military, economic, political and cultural fields.

It is a matter of mutual gratification to note that another epoch-making agreement of views has emerged out of Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Thailand concerning incorporation into that country of the four provinces of "Perlis", "Kedah", "Kelantan", and "Trengganu" in northern Malai and of the two states of "Kentung" and "Mong Pan" in the Federated Shan States, as the joint communique of Japan and Thailand intimates. It is needless to say that this new agreement of views is bound to prove to be another long step forward toward the early and complete consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It goes without saying that this latest act together with the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of China concerning the Rendition of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights, which was concluded last January, and the Agreement and Terms of Understanding for the Enforcement of the Restoration of the Administrative Rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai which was signed at Nanking last week emanates from Japan's basic policy that component states of Greater East Asia should all unite on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territories and collaborate positively with each other for the successful prosecution of the present war—the war of liberation of East Asia! There should not be the slightest doubt in anyone's mind that the meeting of the two Prime Ministers is truly epoch-making, for Japan is firmly resolved not only to respect scrupulously the sovereignty and the territory of Thailand but to render as much cooperation and assistance as possible, so that Thailand may attain increasing prosperity as an independent nation constituting, as she does, an important member of the Greater East Asia common prosperity sphere.

For many years, the shrewd Anglo-American plutocrats had resorted to every means under their command in order to alienate Thailand from Japan and vice versa, and to create discord in Thailand. However, the unswerving determination of the leaders and peoples of Japan and Thailand has proved to be too much for the malicious influence of Britain and America as their infamous attempts have at last been frustrated once and for all.

Today, in the midst of the titanic struggle between the perfidious guardians of an anachronistic old order and the invincible champions of a new world order, the constructive measures taken one after another by Japan should serve as an irrefutable evidence that "the invincible position of Greater East Asia has been established in spite of the attempts of the United States and Great Britain to retrieve their desperate situation," as the said joint communique so convincingly declares. Much to their chagrin, the avaricious Anglo-American imperialists have to admit that their arm-chair humanitarianism is utterly untenable in the face of the great constructive stream that emanates from the age-old aspirations of the Asiatic peoples, as well as of others who have been victimized by the Anglo-American plutocrats, for the attainment of a complete political independence and economic and cultural justice. The signs of their acute mortification, restlessness, and impatience are becoming increasingly clear as they are forced to realize the incompatibility of their professed war aims with their real war aims and their abstract humanism with the colossal crimes against mankind committed by them in the name of their humanism.

It is beyond question that the groundwork for a New Order in Greater East Asia has already been firmly established and the consummation of the common prosperity sphere in the same region is only a question of time. When Burma and the Philippines attain their political independence during the current year in accordance with Prime Minister Tojo's solemn pledge, the necessary preparations for which are now progressing most satisfactorily, the prospect of Greater East Asia will become all the more bright and assuredly full of promise.

Needless to say, the new and concrete formulae of collaboration between Japan and Thailand are based on the mutual conviction that "the invincible position of Greater East Asia has been established" and that the Axis Powers, by the grace of the Almighty and in their own right as true protectors of human rights and disinterested renovators of distorted relationships among nations and peoples of the world, are bound to emerge victorious from the current global struggles. Both Prime Minister Tojo and Premier Phibun are to be congratulated on their invaluable contribution to the further strengthening of the solidarity between not only their two nations but also among all the component states and peoples of Greater East Asia.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

In Nature we find the presence of law in truth, and the presence of joy in beauty. It is urgently necessary for us to know truth, but we are free to ignore the presence of joy. It is not safe for our life to forget that it becomes light in the morning; but we can safely forget that morning is beautiful, and yet live. In this realm of truth we are bound, in the realm of beauty we are free. We must pay our homage to God where He rules; but we may laugh at Him where He loves. He keeps us bound where He binds Himself, He gives us freedom where He is infinite. The great power of beauty is in its modesty. It makes way for the least of us, it waits in silence. It must have our all or nothing, therefore it never asks. It suffers meekly when it is refused, but it has its eternity.

A Year Ago Today

July 6, 1942

Mahatma Gandhi is said to have requested his compatriots in various parts of India to participate in a crusade for the country's independence. The Mahatma's campaign aims at the abolition of the monopoly system on the sale of salt; relief to Indians who were ordered by the British authorities to evacuate for military reasons; and withdrawal of Britons and Americans from India.

* * *

The establishment of a sound financial structure in the Philippines is making smooth progress and the authorities are now able to balance the budget, as the result of the extraordinary working budget operated under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities.

* * *

Indicating the shock with which the report of the Japanese landing on Nicobar Island was received in Ceylon, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Defense Commander of Ceylon, issued a statement warning the people that Ceylon's crisis was steadily increasing. He also appealed to the people to cooperate with the authorities in strengthening the defense of the island.

JAPAN'S SOUTHERN POLICY SEEKS PROSPERITY OF ASIATIC REGIONS

Four Cardinal Measures Adopted to Facilitate Consummation of Noble Objective

By TETSUICHIRO MIYAKE
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Tetsuichiro Miyake is a career diplomat and has served as secretary in the Japanese Legation at the Hague, as Consul-General at Batavia and Calcutta, and finally as Minister to Chile, 1936-39.

Part I

Prior to the establishment of Japanese supremacy in the sphere of Greater East Asia, southern life had been dominated by external influences wholly alien to that section of the Orient. As the fixed objective of Japan is the organization of a mutual prosperity sphere embracing this region, it is natural that its southern policy should include such measures as would facilitate the endurable consummation of that objective.

Considering the fact that the realization of the fixed objective is dependent on the ultimate success in the war, it is essential that Japan should, in the interim, implement a series of political and economic steps designed to intensify mutual assistance and collaboration, on the one hand, and accelerate the production of war materials within the region to stabilize unshakable defense preparedness, on the other. It is, therefore, obvious that the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion and the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are correlated projects.

It appears that the war in greater East Asia is destined to become a prolonged affair. In view of such an indication, Japan's southern policy must, of necessity, be one of making the southern peoples understand fully the character and the meaning of the current war, so that they can voluntarily extend their all-out cooperation to this country to obtain ultimate victory, simultaneously stabilizing the fruition of regional reciprocity.

Four Cardinal Measures

In order to achieve this end, Japan has adopted four cardinal measures. The first one is connected with enlightening the southern peoples of the imperativeness of practising mutual homogeneity and concurrent acceleration of thought warfare to countermand the prejudicial propaganda of the "Democracies." The second aims at rousing the voluntary consciousness of the southern peoples to the stern reality that Japan is waging war to restore to them their proper status in the flow of life in Greater East Asia. The third concerns the clarification of the conception of the envisaged Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by pointing out that Japan, relying on longstanding cultural affinities, is sincerely desirous of reviving the traditional intercountry fellowship in this part of the Orient. The last measure is directed toward making the southern peoples visualize that, their destiny being related to the final outcome in the war in Greater East Asia, they must on their own initiative and responsibility form a potential joint front with Japan to secure common victory.

Japan in Greater East Asia and Germany and Italy in Europe are waging hostilities against the Anglo-American nations and their allies with a view to establishing a new, just and equitable world order. The Atlantic Charter issued jointly by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt on August 14, 1941, outlines a "democratic" post-bellum peace program over-riding the legitimate aspirations of the Axis Powers. It is, indeed, curious that the United States purposely took a hand in drafting the charter, although it was a neutral country at that time.

Some time after the issuance of the Atlantic Charter, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, by way of amplification, added: "The United Nations would undertake the maintenance of an international police force after the war to insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples." In this manner, he not only indicated that the United Nations under the leadership of America would become the nucleus of a future world reorganization, but also that the United States would maintain its own pattern of international law and order to deprive the Axis nations of their rightful advancement in their respective continguous spheres. It is apparent that while the "democratic" world policy is one of domination, the Axis world policy advocates the pursuance of mutual interdependence among the different spheres of the globe for the best interest of international normalcy.

Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, speaking at the House of Commons on December 2, 1942, said: "After the war, those Powers, particularly the United States, the Soviet Union and ourselves, would have a virtual monopoly of the armed strength which must be used to prevent a repetition of aggression." On March 21, 1943, Prime Minister Churchill made a similar announcement in a radio speech. It is significant that Prime Minister Churchill expressed his mind in that vein at a time when Foreign Secretary Eden was conferring with the Washington authorities to devise ways and means for improving relations with the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Churchill's reference to the Soviet Union implied that after the termination of the war the Soviet manpower and resources would be utilized for the betterment of the planned Anglo-American system of international peace. Because the Soviet Union is unwilling to be a party to any Anglo-American postwar world policy, President Roosevelt, with Prime Minister Churchill as his partner, is manipulating to take the best advantage of the German-Soviet war. The latest Washington parley was a case in point.

Regrouping Necessary

Washington emphasizes that a regrouping of lesser nations would be necessary after the war to maintain peace and tranquillity, and so it suggests that the Wilsonian conception of racial self-determination should be applied on a realistic scale—a suggestion which is also endorsed by London. Hence, it must be assumed that both Washington and London agree in their views that in the postwar reconstruction of the world lesser nations should submit to the control of their stronger neighbors. But the joke is that they do not include Japan, Germany and Italy in the scope of their conception of "stronger neighbors." Moreover, they do not desire that the Soviet Union should be classed as a Power, having a regional policy of its own; on the contrary, they wish that the Soviets should fall in line with their policy of contiguous harmony.

The Atlantic Charter, which supposedly embodies the war aims of Britain and America, is more than a self-enunciated contract. It is designed to coerce other nations of the world into submission. In contrast, the non-imperialistic character of Japan's war aims is unequivocally manifested in the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war against America and Britain of December 8, 1941. Japan's war aims have two phases—negative and positive. The negative phase relates to the safeguarding of Japan's life line, which is the sphere of greater East Asia. For the purpose of holding this life line on a secure foundation, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to keep the sphere outside the control of the Anglo-American nations. The positive phase deals with the objective of organizing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere wherein each nation will be accorded its proper place.

No Imperialistic Move

Japan's definite pledge of independence to Burma and the Philippines is evidence enough that this country is harboring no imperialistic motive in its relations with the southern countries. To be more precise, Japan's war aims concern the development of conditions directed toward the attainment of final victory in the war and the lasting construction of the envisaged mutual prosperity sphere. Besides these war aims, Japan has a larger war objective, which can be called its postwar world policy. As an Axis partner of Germany and Italy, Japan has determined itself to facilitate the upsurgence of the proposed Axis new order in the world by contributing its due share. This is its larger war objective, and it is in consonance with the general world policy of the Axis nations.

It must be recognized that the consummation of Japan's larger war objective is dependent on the successful accomplishment of its negative and positive war aims. Therefore, it is self-explanatory that its southern policy would follow a course directed toward that end. The envisaged co-prosperity sphere is intended to secure living space for "have-not" Japan by setting up a system of regional harmony and solidarity in opposition to the system of regional harmony and solidarity in opposition to the system of exploitation of Britain and America, which countries still entertain the motive of reviving the antiquated mode of status quo in Greater East Asia.

As the framework of co-prosperity sphere rests on the fundamental ideal of non-imperialism and mutual cooperation, the question of a Japanese domination in the southern countries does not arise at all. The proposed co-prosperity sphere can only become an accomplished fact when each southern nation plays its destined part to maintain political and economic independence of the region as a whole. Just as Japan has its settled role to play in this respect, so the southern nations have their assigned tasks to perform. Noting the baneful effect of the capitalist-imperialistic exploitation of Britain and America, Japan is trying to regenerate Greater East Asia for common safety and flourish by applying the method of co-prosperity, which is the most suitable one desirable for all concerned.

(To Be Concluded)

Report from Tokyo

By JOSEPH C. GREW

(The following series of articles have been taken from ex-envoy Grew's newly published book which appeared in the United States subsequent to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.)

Part II

I have no wish to praise a people who are our enemies, but I must—in the interests of our safety—list a few of their formidable characteristics:

They are united. Theirs is a unity of solidarity. They support their war government. They believe in the divinity of their Emperor and, through Him, in the rightness of their war leaders.

They are trained. The Japanese have said openly that their weapons were inferior to ours but they counted on the fact that we supposed them to be even less well equipped than they really were. This would give them an advantage. This advantage could be further supplemented by their discipline, by their universal training, and by the fact that all Japanese men—all the able-bodied men in Japan—have military service. Trained men and armies with fair weapons can often defeat untrained men and armies with excellent weapons.

They are frugal. The Japanese Empire has almost thrived on shortages. Bottlenecks, absences of materials, and vexing priorities have existed in other countries under conditions which would have meant abundance to the Japanese. They have built an enormous military machine. They have not done this with wastefulness. They have done it with care and thrift and economy and conserving of materials.

Believe in Their War

They believe in their war, in the government which wages it, and in the incorruptible certainty of their national cause. Who knows how far back the sources of this national faith may lie? Some parts of it go back to the half-mythical centuries of their history before the time of Christ. Others rest, perhaps, in the centuries of sporadic struggles with the Chinese which ended with the great naval victories of the seventh-century Chinese fleets. The shoguns and then the feudal lords, contributed their share. Medieval wars, then, bequeathed traditions which toughened Japan for war today.

They are, at least in war, totalitarian. Long ago, while Germany and Italy were still picturesque agglomerations of petty states, Japan was effectively totalitarian and authoritarian.

We have learned in our time what totalitarianism means. It means concentrated political, economic, and military power. This power can be used swiftly. Japan has needed no Hitler.

With such capacities, and such a government, is it surprising that Japan's leaders did not fear war and that they led their nation confidently into war? At this very moment, the Japanese feel themselves, man for man, superior to you and to me and to any of our peoples.

We now try to give an answer to the second question: do the Japanese think that they can win this war?

The Japanese leaders do think that they can and will win. They are counting on our underestimates, on our apparent disunity before—and even during—war, on our unwillingness to sacrifice, to endure, and to fight.

The leaders of Japan are not suicidally minded incompetents.

Has Won Before

Japan has won before by the same strategy that she followed in launching and waging this war. In 1894 and 1895, Japan defeated the gigantic Manchu Empire of China. Her armed forces won because the nation was prepared, united, determined. The Manchou court of China was corrupt and unprepared, the Chinese Government was supine and disunited, and the Chinese people never had a chance to fight. In 1904 and 1905, Japan attacked and defeated the Empire of the Tsars. Port Arthur, like Bataan, withstood a siege and then surrendered. In St. Petersburg and Moscow there was revolt, occasioned largely by the corrupt mismanagement of the war and a popular distrust of the government. The Tsarist Government negotiated peace.

Japan remembers these victories. The Japanese may not intend to take New Orleans or San Francisco or Vancouver or Toronto—in this war. They do intend and expect, in dead seriousness, to conquer Asia, to drive us out.

When the Japanese took measure of their military resources and perceived the extent of democratic rearmament, they had to gamble. The gamble was heroic, but not that of a mere game of chance, Their well-planned campaigns southward were brilliant accomplishments. Today Japan is stronger than ever. We now face not only Japan. These are greater than we have permitted ourselves to realize. They include more than ten times the area of the Japanese Empire as it stood a year ago. They include populations aggregating three times the population of the Japanese Empire. Many climes and vast resources. A huge aggregate of human beings, the majority of whom are capable of tremendous toil.

No one—any longer—can prattle now of defeating Japan in three months. We hear no longer about the tinder cities of Tokyo and Osaka. We do not jest about the Japanese Fleet, or about their Air Force. We know that we face a destructive, united enemy, and that we must bring to bear against that enemy force as united as and greater than that which he has marshaled.

Knows Japanese Well

The other day a friend, an intelligent American, said to me: "Of course there must be ups and downs in this war; we can't expect victories every day; but it's merely a question of time before Hitler will go down to defeat before the steadily growing power of the combined air and naval and military forces of the United Nations—and then, we'll mop up the Japs." Mark well those words, please. "And then we'll mop up the Japs."

Let's get down to brass tacks. I know Germany; I lived there for nearly ten years. I came out on the last train with my chief, Ambassador Gerard, when in 1917 we broke relations with Germany and shortly afterward were forced to declare war on that aggressor. I know the Germans well. The Germans cracked in 1918.

I know Japan; I lived there for ten years. I know the Japanese intimately. The Japanese will not crack morally or psychologically or economically. . . They will pull in their belts another notch, reduce their rations from a bowl to a half bowl of rice, and fight to the bitter end. That is what we are up against in fighting Japan.

(To Be Concluded)

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Hull's One-Man Show

The most engrossing among the ironies which American leaders revealed to the world on Independence Day, July 4, was the statement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in which he declared: "Independence Day is a periodic reminder that courage, hard work and willing sacrifice are as necessary for preservation of liberty as they are for its acquisition." The statement at once gives rise to the question: Just precisely in what part of the present frame of the American mind should this dictum fit?

Mr. Hull, if anybody, among millions and millions of Americans, has every right to talk about "courage, hard work and willing sacrifice." The three virtues—of a sort—are the most well-known features of Mr. Hull's character. No one questions the fact that Mr. Hull amply possesses all these three virtues. What raises a serious doubt is whether the virtues have not been grossly misapplied in Mr. Hull's particular case and also whether the virtues are widely shared by the American people in general.

The Unfortunate Rub

All of Mr. Hull's official power and authority is derived from the power and authority vested by the Constitution in Mr. Hull's chief, President Roosevelt. By the very nature of the case, whatever official conducts may emanate from Mr. Hull's personal virtues, bears the stamp of Franklin D. Roosevelt's peculiar character. This is where the unfortunate rub comes in.

Thus, Mr. Hull's "native hue of resolution" has almost invariably been "sicklied o'er by the pale cast" of Mr. Roosevelt's warped mind. The otherwise rugged Tennessean's courage has been reduced to mere tenacity to his post by virtue of his abject submission to the social forces that are represented and encouraged by President Roosevelt—the social forces that have driven the United States plunging into a disastrous war—against the eventuality of which Lawrence Dennis forewarned the American people as early as in 1940.

"The disaster", wrote Dennis in his provoking treatise on dynamics of war and revolution, "will have been a futile sacrifice of American life to stop revolutionary change in Europe, futile because it will not have stopped but rather accelerated and extended to the lands of the Allies the revolution we shall have fought in the lands of the Germans and Russians. It will be our inglorious retreat from a revolutionary Europe without achievement of our war aims. Having fought in vain to stop the revolution in Europe we shall have to carry it out over here. This disillusioning experience will generate in Americans a hate of the ideology and leadership responsible for it."

Is this Courage?

The connivance of such an eventuality as this could hardly be called courage in the ordinary sense of the term. Reading between the lines of Mr. Hull's innumerable pronouncements in the past, one is led to surmise that the Secretary of State had considerable foreknowledge of what to expect as the results of Mr. Roosevelt's reckless policy now in its tenth year. And yet, Mr. Hull's excuse seems to have been worse had it not been for his presence in the Roosevelt cabinet. The virtue, if it could be characterized as such, was only in his tenacity. The courage in his case has become a misapplied virtue. It has become a crime committed against his own personal integrity and also against the well-being of mankind in general.

Mr. Hull is no doubt a hard working man. He shuns all the glamorous social functions which the Secretaryship of State usually entails. Apparently, he seeks no vain personal glory except in the line of his obvious duty. Although, as already pointed out, his efforts served only to defeat his ultimate purpose, his routine diligence has been above doubt. For that reason, when Mr. Hull talks about hard work, his words carry the weight of his conviction supported by practice. The irony of the case, however, is that his advice passes like an idle wind by those followers of Roosevelt who have been for many years sucking the honey of the New Deal handouts through the plow-under agricultural grants and other AAA benefit, through the boondoggling relief money, and more recently through the lucrative participation in war industries. The hardy frontiersman in Mr. Hull, though considerably polished off by the platitude of Washington life, must be appalled at the New Deal national spectacles of the past decade. His silence regarding this phase of America's national policy seems contingent upon his sad realization that it is now too late to talk about it. Whether he knows it or not, his connivance of this basic fact renders all his high exhortation of diligence entirely groundless.

Terms Are Misleading

After all these years of Mr. Hull's collusion with the New Deal, his mention of "willing sacrifice" leaves appreciable impression on no one except those who are blind to the character of New Deal followers. Even a timid and pestilent mouse will apply itself diligently and fight with a certain amount of ferocity when seized by a mortal fear. Such, however, can be considered neither courage nor industry—much less willing sacrifice. These terms are worth their virtuous names only when attended by wisdom, restraint and universal feasibility. Otherwise, they are fallacious and misleading.

The roots of America's irony do not lie in Mr. Hull's pronouncement on Independence Day alone. They go much deeper. To quote Dennis again, "the ethical and rational idea patterns in the democracies tend to be utopian and static rather than dynamic." The New Deal under Roosevelt has been precisely a case in point. When faced by a need for a revolutionary change in outlook during the economic crisis at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's first Presidential inauguration, the entire nation of the United States should have met the crisis with courage tempered by wisdom, diligence taught by its forefathers, and willing sacrifice offered for the ultimate good of humanity—instead of with the corrupting ersatz of the New Deal palliatives. Because of America's failure, the irony of Mr. Hull's case has become the irony of humanity, obliging the Axis nations to make short of the sordid business through the added courage, diligence and willing sacrifice of their own.

Fruits of Wisdom

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence.

* * *

The misanthrope is a man who avoids society, only to free himself from the trouble of being useful to it; who considers his neighbors only on the side of their defects, not knowing the art of combining their virtues with their vices, and of rendering the imperfections of other people tolerable by reflecting on his own. . . He is more employed in finding out and punishing the guilty, than in devising means to reform them; and because he thinks his talents are not sufficiently valued and employed by his fellow citizens, or rather because they know his foibles and do not choose to be subject to his caprices, he talks of quitting cities, towns, and societies, and living in dens or deserts.

* * *

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.—Shenstone.

* * *

If all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock, in order to be equally distributed among the whole species, those who now think themselves the most unhappy would prefer the share they are already possessed of before that which would fall on them by such a division.—Socrates.

Today's Sacrifices
Mean Victory Tomorrow

Nippon Times
Evening

Universal Justice and
Peace Are Nippon's Goal

No. 15,904 TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Japanese Continue Air Attacks On Enemy Position at Rendova

In News Spotlight

OVER SOLOMONS WATERS a hydroplane unit of the Imperial Navy scours the area for signs of enemy presence. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Success of Japan's China Policy Causes Big Headache to Yankees

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—Japan which has been pushing the sacred task of liberating the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia since the War of Greater East Asia broke out, has ousted Anglo-American influence from East Asia both militarily and politically, and decided to give the glory of independence to the Philippines and Burma within the current year. Toward the National Government of Nanking, Japan has decided on relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and retrocession of settlements, and furthermore, is to readjust Sino-Japanese treaties in the near future. Therefore, by these means, Japan's political foundation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been steadily solidified. In what light are the Anglo-American countries viewing our policy toward the various East Asiatic races, and especially our new China policy?

In the United States there are two different opinions on Japan's new policy toward the National Government of China. One view is very sarcastic. The other, being a little more sincere, sees a very constructive element in our policy, warning that Japan's position may become absolutely unshakable unless some counter-measure is taken immediately.

A group of commentators supporting the former opinion state that Japan's new China policy means a very daring concession to the Nanking Government and that however Japan may endeavor, the National Government will not become strong enough for Japan to depend on.

Back Wide-Range Efforts

On the other hand, those holding the latter opinion point out that the anti-Axis countries are concentrating efforts on military affairs alone, while Japan is paying attention to not only military affairs but also political and economic affairs. Moreover, they declare that although it is impossible to grasp a definite idea of the general situation because too much distorted and too piecemeal reports concerning Japan's many-sided East Asiatic constructive war are reaching America by way of Chungking, the success Japan is achieving in the enforcement of its policies must be much more outstanding than is generally believed.

Admitting the undeniable fact that Japan has been attaining its objectives both militarily and politically in China, they feel serious misgivings about the European-first principle as decided on in the Casablanca parley and are, therefore, claiming that the anti-Axis side should turn to the Pacific-first principle.

It may be too hasty to think that the future strategy of the anti-Axis camp was changed at the Anglo-American parley held in Washington some time ago. There is no denying, however, that such an opinion is gradually gaining momentum in the United States.

The fact that all races in East Asia are leaning toward Japan, and that Japan's noble ideal is being supported by all East Asia, has begun to induce intelligent circles in the United States to re-examine the past American policy toward the different races, especially East Asiatic races.

Commenting on a book recently published by the American ethnologist Cary MacWillams, Pearl Buck, the noted authoress, declared:

"The United States Government

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Tuesday, July 6

ASAHI—Japan-Thai Ties; Strife in W. Asia.

Japan-Thai Ties

ASAHI—An agreement for repaying sincerity with sincerity has been concluded between Japan and Thailand in the form of a new demarcation of Thai boundaries. The significance of such an agreement is all the greater when it is considered the background of the grand march of Greater East Asiatic peoples on a common front to shatter Anglo-American power.

The enemies are screaming their intention to counter-attack. Even while carefully concealing the damage suffered in the Rendova landing operation they have not forgotten to use this campaign as propaganda material. Disregarding their nerve warfare and desperate attempts to turn the tide of war, we are steadily pushing our work of construction and are consolidating our unity. Thailand is a country which, before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain and the United States sought most frantically to bring over to their side. Thus its alliance with Japan was all the more disappointing to the enemy camp. The strengthened ties between the two countries must be a further disappointment to them.

With two Shan states and four unfederated Malai states becoming Thai territory, Thailand has achieved its long-cherished desire. This difficult arrangement, moreover, has been made in the most amicable manner. The negotiations leading to it have had nothing of the Anglo-American machinations as they were animated throughout by the spirit of mutual respect. Where the spirit of all Asia being one prevails, new ideas and formulas for settling problems spontaneously arise.

The interview between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram not only brought about an epochal tightening of relations between Japan and Thailand but has demonstrated to the whole world, in addition to many other proofs, our determination to bring together all the resources of Greater East Asia for the prosecution of war and that already an undefeatable set-up for victory has been realized.

We thank Prime Minister Tojo most heartily for the zeal he has shown and pains he has taken to travel all the way to Thailand to conclude the agreement, in addition to the tour of China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines he had already made, despite the pressure of political and military affairs on his shoulders.

Strife in West Asia

ASAHI—West Asia, lying between the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the European Grossraum and forming one of the most powerful bases of the anti-Axis camp, is now a scene of fresh agitation. West Asia today is a whirlpool of mixed influences, with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union jostling against each other. With these Powers betraying rivalry at every turn, the various nations of West

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO PRAISES HEROES' WORK IN SOUTH AREA

Talks With Supreme Commander, Officers During Shonan Visit

Domei

SHONAN, July 5.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his instructions to the Imperial officers and men fighting on the Southern fronts, made soon after his arrival here this afternoon, expressed appreciation for their efforts, which have resulted in brilliant victories for Japan, as well as for their effective work in reconstruction of the occupied areas.

The Minister, on his arrival here proceeded by motorcar straight to the headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, where he first greeted the Supreme Commander. After a short rest at the headquarters, the Prime Minister met the commanders of various Imperial units at the front, from whom he obtained the detailed reports relative to the respective fronts.

Then, through these unit-commanders, the visiting Japanese leader gave instructions to all the officers and men at the southern fronts, after which he held a close talk with the supreme commander.

In his instructions to the Japanese fighting services at the front, the Prime Minister first expressed appreciation for their devotion which has brought about the successful war result, and also for making steady progress in the reconstruction of the occupied regions.

The Prime Minister instructed them to ever maintain the perfect fighting condition which is the result, he said, only of rigid military training.

Sultans Impressed

Domei

SHONAN, July 5.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo interviewed Sultan Ibrahim of Johore and nine other sultans of Malai at his lodgings at 6:30 p.m. last evening. The Sultan of Johore, representing the other members, spoke to Prime Minister Tojo as follows:

"The native inhabitants have been profoundly moved and greatly honored by Your Excellency's visit at this time to Shonan, the erstwhile stronghold of American-British aggression in East Asia. Furthermore, the sultans present here today are deeply grateful for the opportunity to pay our respects to Your Excellency. We are firmly determined to cooperate fully for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and to advance together with Japan to annihilate America and Britain completely."

In response to the words of welcome, Prime Minister Tojo expressed his gratitude and appreciation

(Continued on Page 2)

25,819 Battles Fought During Past 6 Years In Shantung Province

Domei

TSINAN, July 5.—In the past six years, since the outbreak of the China Affair, Imperial Forces have engaged in 25,819 battles in Shantung Province alone, against a total of 5,347,693 enemies. In the above battles, dead bodies left by the enemy on the battlefields reached 299,698, while 76,207 were captured. In the six years, the trophies gained by the Japanese Forces included five field guns, two mountain guns, two 7mm guns, nine old-fashioned guns, 24 cannons, 288 trench mortars, four rapid-firing guns, seven pom-poms, 151 heavy machineguns, 1,973 light machineguns, 788 automatic rifles, 23,444 'yoho," 443,445 rifles, 4,076,830 rounds of rifles shots, 11,684 pistols, 394,438 hand grenades, 10,787 horses, and two warships.

Tojo Delivers Sword To Marshal Terauchi

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, July 5.—The Field Marshal's sword recently granted by His Majesty the Emperor was delivered to Field Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, today by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at a certain Japanese base, it was announced at 4:50 p.m. today by the headquarters of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions. The Field Marshal's sword had been brought by Prime Minister Tojo who arrived at Shonan today. When a Japanese officer is appointed a Field Marshal, he is honored with the Imperial Gift of a Field Marshal's sword which has a special design to distinguish the bearer.

CHIANG AGENTS CAUGHT IN NET

Gendarmerie Nipping Activities of Spies-- 2,700 Already Seized

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 5.—In an attempt to prevent the extension of the political power of the National Government of China, the Chungking regime has been sending secret agents to start guerilla operations in the peace zones and at Shanghai, particularly in view of the coming retrocession of the International Settlement.

Japanese Army and Navy Forces here have been exercising every precaution toward preventing such activities of the Chungking agents. According to the announcement made by the Japanese Gendarmerie at Shanghai today, during the past one month more than 2,700 enemy intriguers belonging to the Chungking Regular Army, Communist Army, Blue Shirt Society, Sanmin Youth Guild and other organizations have been apprehended and arrested. Among them were four lieutenant-generals, 15 major-generals and more than 200 lesser officers of the Chungking and Communist armies.

Also, in the past one month, the Gendarmeries confiscated 240 rifles, 180 pistols, 400 hand grenades, 18 wireless instruments, three land

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil Strengthening Railway Facilities

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 5.—With a view to strengthening communications facilities with its neighboring countries as well as with the whole of the South American continent, Brazil is expending her efforts on the construction of railways and roads connecting her with Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Chile, according to a Rio de Janeiro telegram reaching here. The Brazilian government recently gave Bolivia the privilege of freely using the port of Santos.

Transportation lines, connecting Santos with La Paz and Asuncion, the capitals of Bolivia and Paraguay respectively, are nearing completion. The construction of a bridge across the Uruguay River, on the border line of Brazil and Argentina, is also progressing. The completion of the bridge will mean the opening of direct railroad connections between Rio de Janeiro and Santiago, La Paz, Buenos Aires and other points.

Cosme Arrives in Nanking To Settle Retrocession

Domei

French Ambassador Henri Cosme arrived at Nanking today from Peking by air to open negotiations with the National Government concerning the retrocession of the French concession.

In this connection, it is also learned that Ambassador Cosme will confer with Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking.

GERMANS START BIG OFFENSIVE ON EAST FRONT

Powerful Tank Units Pierce Soviet Lines In Southern Sector

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—German forces in the southern sector of the Eastern Front suddenly started a large-scale offensive operation today, according to reports reaching here from Moscow.

Soviet Lines Pierced

Breaking the lull on the southern sector of the Eastern Front, that had prevailed for some time with the exception of local skirmishes, powerful German tank units, under cover of the Luftwaffe, early Monday morning started a fierce offensive along the entire line extending from Orel to Piergorod via Kursk.

The German forces surged into the main positions of the Red Army and a battle, which is said to be the fiercest since the last winter offensive, took place between the two armies. The Red Army was taken by surprise, but it put up a desperate struggle by mobilizing all reserves.

However, the Germans have pierced the Soviet lines at several places. The Soviet Board of Information, in a special communique issued Monday night, stated that the Germans had succeeded in driving a certain number of wedges into the Red army's defense lines.

In the absence of detailed reports, however, it is difficult to forecast whether the present campaign is the beginning of the German summer offensive. But, the official announcement on "a large-scale offensive by powerful German forces" by the Soviet side, seems to indicate that the Germans have already launched their summer offensive.

Kuban Campaign Ends

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—The German campaign in the Kuban bridgehead sector, which had been progressing during the past several weeks despite difficult topographical conditions, ended today with great results, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today.

The Soviets lost 2,000 men, including those killed and taken prisoners, and German air forces, working in close cooperation with land units, sank or captured 700 small-sized Soviet ships.

The communique added that anti-Axis air forces attacked Axis air bases, supply routes and industrial facilities in the Mediterranean area and occupied territory in Western Europe, but they suffered serious

(Continued on Page 2)

Yanks Learn to Swim

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—American soldiers are now being given swimming lessons in an effort to lessen the number of men who are not aquatically inclined, according to a report in the Stockholm Tidningen today.

"The American army, keenly realizing that the art of swimming is highly important in modern warfare, has decided to train all soldiers into expert swimmers. Thus, it has been decided to give seven swimming lessons, of three hours' duration each, to all the men in the army."

Grew Again Warns U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 5.—Speaking at New Bedford, Massachusetts today, Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, again warned the American public against the increasing fighting strength of Japan, and said, "Japan now controls vast resources of all materials and an immense area with 300,000,000 inhabitants. Also, taking over shipbuilding facilities at various points in the south, Japan is rapidly building more ships."

SUDDEN DEATH comes to Premier Sikorski, head of the refugee Polish regime.

WALLACE-JONES SCRAP STILL ON

Long Tirade Issued U.S. Vice President By Commerce Chief

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 5.—Another challenge was hurled by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones against Vice-President Henry Wallace today when he issued a 7,500-word statement refuting the charges made against him by the Vice-President.

In the lengthy statement issued today by Jones, he not only denied all charges made against him by Wallace, but also said that the Vice-President's declaration was nothing but falsehood full of malice, and that it was the Economic War Board that hindered the war efforts of the United States.

Thus it can be seen that the controversy between Wallace and Jones has not at all been settled despite the mediation attempted by James Byrnes, Chairman of the War Mobilization Board and the internal conflict in the Washington Government is becoming intense.

Exclusion Repeal Again Sought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 5.—Another bill to repeal the law restricting immigration of Orientals into the United States was submitted to Congress today by Representative Warren G. Magnuson from Washington, according to Washington dispatches reaching here. The bill provides for the entrance of a small number of Chinese into the United States and the extension of naturalization rights.

Several measures have already been introduced to Congress seeking amendment of the Chinese Exclusion Law, but due to the opposition of certain members, the bills, submitted as ingenious means to cajole Chiang Kai-shek, have only served to expose the real sentiments of the American people on the immigration question. The new bill was introduced as previous efforts had all encountered snags.

U. S. Meat Shortage Worse

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—Due to government blunders in food policy, the meat shortage in America is assuming greater and greater seriousness, according to Washington dispatches. Representative Walter Frazer of Missouri submitted to the Lower House today a bill fixing maximum prices on meat. The bill provides for pricing meat in three stages, namely, farmer's price, slaughter house price and wholesale price.

In introducing his measure, Representative Frazer said: "Despite

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Depends on Women

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—Sixteen million American women are now engaged in important war work, declared Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, according to reports from Washington. This proves that the United States is now depending on female labor because of the exhaustion of male resources with the large recruiting of men for military service and important war industry.

POLISH PREMIER, 16 OTHERS, DEAD IN PLANE CRASH

Mishap Is Reported Near Gibraltar Base-- Assassination Rumor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Polish Premier Sikorski who was on his way to London after finishing his inspection trip to Syria, was killed in an airplane accident last night, it is reported.

Concerning the cause of the death of the Polish Premier there are various rumors, but according to informed circles, the report that he was assassinated is gaining strength, as the accident happened immediately after the departure of his plane from Gibraltar and the pilot is reported as safe.

All on Board Perish

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—Polish Premier Sikorski accompanied by several high officials of the refugee Polish Government left Gibraltar Sunday night on an American four-motored bomber of the Liberator type, but the plane soon fell to the ground killing the Polish Premier and 16 others aboard according to information reaching here from anti-Axis sources.

Premier Sikorski is reported to have been accompanied by the Chief-of-Staff of the Polish Army, his secretary, two army officers, his daughter who was married to a Polish army officer and others. The six members of the plane crew also perished.

Official Announcement Made

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—The refugee Polish government at London, denying the rumor of the assassination of Premier Sikorski, formally announced his death in an airplane accident today. The official statement follows:

"General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government at London, died in an airplane accident in the neighborhood of Gibraltar today. The plane carrying the Premier fell to the ground shortly after hopping-off from Gibraltar for a certain destination. The Premier had been visiting West Asia, accompanied by high officials of the Polish government."

Reported Assassinated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski of the refugee Polish Government at London, who had been visiting North Africa, has been assassinated, but the date and place of the killing are not known, according to reports received here from London.

Daughter Also Dead

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski is reported to have been assassinated. He had been visiting in North Africa since the middle of June with his daughter, who is also said to have been killed. Nothing is known at present concerning the circumstances of the assassination nor the date and place.

Seen Anti-Axis Deed

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—The refugee Polish government at London announced that the death of Premier Sikorski was caused by an airplane accident, but German Foreign Office authorities expressed the following view on the case:

"The death of Premier Sikorski was equally desired by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, as his anti-Soviet policy had resulted in hindering British-American relations with the Soviet, and his death would have enabled them to be temporarily relieved of this difficulty. Therefore there is no room for doubt that he was assassinated by a secret organization of one of those three nations."

15 Vessels Smashed, 23 Planes Shot Down And Depots Blasted

Pushing forward with increasing fury, formidable air units of the Imperial Army and Navy, on July 4, again struck at the enemy that had made a landing on Rendova Island, sinking 15 large and small enemy vessels and shooting down 23 more of the opposing aircraft as well as setting fire to enemy positions on the island. The announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 10:30 a.m. today, follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10:30 a.m. July, 6.—"Imperial Army and Navy Air Forces attacked enemy transports and depots at landing places at Rendova Port on July 4, obtaining the following war results:

"1. Damages Inflicted on Enemy:
Five transports and more than 10 smaller vessels sunk.
Depots at landing locations bombed and set on fire.
23 enemy planes shot down in battle.
"2. Our Damages:
Nine planes self-blasted.

Enemy Plans Smashed

The American forces in the Southwestern Pacific seem to have started their "island-to-island" counter-offensive strategy against Japan, in accordance with the decision reached at the recent Roosevelt-Churchill parley in Washington. The first operation was launched suddenly on June 30 when the American forces landed on Rendova Island in the Solomons.

However, as is clear from Imperial Headquarters announcements, Japanese Army and Navy Forces have solidified further their positions in this area. Moreover, devastating air raids are being carried out on the enemy from bases throughout the area west of New Georgia.

On July 2, Japanese Army and Navy Air Units blasted the enemy's point of landing and its convoy in broad daylight. With 14 enemy vessels, including cruisers, sunk or damaged, and 77 enemy planes shot down since the beginning of these operations, the Army and Navy Air Units again on July 2, attacked Rendova port on the north side of the island and other enemy landing points.

By this time the enemy had concentrated a hundred and several score vessels composed of warships, transports, and landing boats from Guadalcanal and Russell islands

(Continued on Page 2)

Curtin Warns U.S.

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—"If Australia falls, the Western coast of the United States will be exposed to danger," declared Australian Premier John Curtin in his radio speech to the United States today, on the occasion of the United States' Independence Day, according to reports received from Canberra.

Over 2,700 Foe Ships Sunk by Axis Forces Since U.S. War Entry

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—More than 3,300 enemy ships have been sunk by Japanese, German and Italian air and naval forces since the participation of the United States in the present war, German military authorities announced today. The announcement said: "Since the participation of the United States in the war, the air and naval forces of Japan, Germany and Italy have sunk 2,734 British and American ships, totaling 17,000,000 tons. When ships which are believed to have been sunk after having been damaged by torpedoes or mines are added to the above figure, the enemy sea losses will reach more than 3,300 ships."

ALGIERS REGIME SOURCE OF TIFF

British, U.S. Policies Toward Puppets Bring New Controversy

Domei

ZURICH, July 4.—A new controversy has arisen in the anti-Axis camp with regard to the policies of the British and American Governments toward the so-called French Commission for National Liberation set up in Algiers.

At the time when the same commission was troubled by complicated internal rifts, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington reported that Lieutenant-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Africa, had been entrusted with full powers to settle the trouble and that in accordance with his authority, Eisenhower had ordered General Charles de Gaulle to withdraw his insistence concerning the reorganization of the French rebel forces.

On receipt of this Associated Press report which was no doubt inspired by White House authorities, the British press simultaneously opened its broadside against American interference in the internal administrative affairs of the Algiers regime.

Insult to French

The Manchester Guardian editorially declared that on reading the A. P. report, the majority of the British people must have been surprised and disgusted, for the American intervention can be taken as an insult not only to General De Gaulle but also to the French Commission and Frenchmen in general.

"If the report in question is true," stated the Manchester Guardian, "the United States Government must be charged with giving rise to a serious problem in future. To impose the discipline of American forces on Frenchmen in disregard of the French Commission means a challenge to the self-esteem of the Frenchmen. This American policy is at once wrong and short-sighted."

According to a London report, meanwhile, Emmanuel Shinwell, leader of the Labor Party, took up the problem on July 1 in the House of Commons and severely criticized the stand of the London authorities. To this, Prime Minister Churchill declared that due to military necessity, the British and United States Governments had entrusted Lieutenant-General Eisenhower with full powers and that Eisenhower had notified Generals De Gaulle and Giraud to that effect on June 19.

The British press, however, was not satisfied with Churchill's excuse. According to a London report to the Basler Nachrichten, the News Chronicle declared that Churchill's explanation has not served to eradicate the impression that the British Government had used the excuse of "military necessity" to support the Frenchmen who favor the White House authorities.

Lippman Critical

Dissatisfaction is prevalent also in the United States. Walter Lippman, famous commentator, wrote in the Philadelphia Inquirer as follows:

"No objective information has been published in the United States concerning the real situation in the Algiers regime. The true fact is, however that the United States and British Governments are forcing their own ideas on a movement of the French people. Apparently, these governments are planning to suppress General De Gaulle whom they regard as a troublesome personality and to aid General Giraud. It is impossible, however, to bring about unity among the Frenchmen while ignoring De Gaulle."

Lippman further asserted in the Herald Tribune that Roosevelt's plan to eradicate De Gaulle will provoke internal conflicts among the Frenchmen.

In view of such opinions, the British Government circles, through the Daily Telegraph, published a lengthy article entitled "Truth about Algiers" in which the organ of General De Gaulle, La Marseillaise, was severely criticized for attacking the United States Government.

In the meantime, rumor has been circulated in American political circles that the De Gaullist faction have concluded a secret pact with the Soviet Union by virtue of which it received 100,000,000 francs as propaganda funds. This fabrication is understood to be aimed at giving the impression that the De Gaullist faction is "red" and thus to drive it into a tight corner.

This rumor was promptly denied by the Tass News Agency. In the meantime, it is being feared that the present visit to Washington of General Giraud will again provoke opposition against the White House authorities for their steps toward the Algiers regime.

Foreign Affairs Body Meets

With the attendance of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, the first meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee was held Tuesday morning at the Foreign Office. Nineteen members of the committee were present at the meeting and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu made a speech.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia irritated by their aggressions, are rising in arms for their own defense. Thus, West Asia is showing serious confusion within and without.

West Asia used to form a defense position of the British Empire supplying the much-coveted petroleum. With Britain weakening in the course of the war, the United States, seeking to inherit the British fortunes under its policy of plutocratic world conquest, has begun to make its power felt in West Asia. It is a well-known fact that the United States last year even went so far as to say that it considers Iran and Iraq as belonging to the American sphere of defense. Having penetrated into West Asia on the strength of its Lend-Lease commitments, the United States now wields greater influence in West Asia than Britain. It is reported that there are already several divisions of American troops in West Asia. They are mostly stationed in Iran, the American base of West Asiatic operations.

In 1940, immediately after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, Iran was invaded from the north and south by the Soviets and British and was virtually partitioned between the Soviet Union and Britain. Subsequently the United States drove a wedge into the area and speedily strengthened its position there. By ousting British influence it steadily extended its influence. Having to depend on American assistance to continue the war, Britain has outwardly maintained a policy of cooperation and concession but has been busy behind the scenes to check American influence.

Moreover, the situation has been complicated by the penetration of Soviet influence from the north. As Iran is adjacent to Soviet territory, especially to the Baku oilfields, the greatest treasure trove of the Soviet Union, the Soviets cannot but be deeply interested in Iran both as a resource-bearing area and from the standpoint of defense. They are also noting the American capitalistic invasion of a country so close to their door. The report that the Soviet Union has recently massed troops in that area and has broken through the border line fixed by agreement with the British in 1940, attempting to make a major advance to the area considered within the British sphere of influence, indicates the Soviet intention to resist the Anglo-American extension of power over Iran and to restrain them by a show of armed strength.

On top of the Anglo-American conflict of interests, West Asia has to contend with the activities of the Soviet Union which are opposed to Anglo-American influence. Underlying the tripartite entente on the surface are mutual mistrust, suspicion and strife. The three Powers' military and political moves are delicate and complex. Such is a true description of the present conditions in West Asia.

The riots recently started by the 45,000,000 Mohammedans in West Asia opposing Anglo-American aggression and oppression in various parts of West Asia are worthy of special attention in this connection. Especially in Iran, an anti-British element has started a serious riot because of the famine caused by the requisitioning of food by the Anglo-American forces.

West Asia now finds itself on top of a volcano. The state of disturbance is further extending due to the tripartite strife between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and the domestic riots, hinting at the possibility of a more serious situation occurring, depending on future developments of the world war.

Rendova Enemy Again Heavily Hit By Nippon Planes

(Continued from Page 1)

under protection of a powerful fighter squadron, and were engaged in landing troops. When the Japanese planes arrived, they were attacked by the enemy escort fighters and anti-aircraft guns opened up a barrage of fire. The Japanese planes however shot down nine of the fighters and then attacked the enemy convoy and land units. In this attack, one enemy transport received a direct hit and blew up, numerous landing boats were smashed, and the landing area was turned into sea of fire.

Noteworthy in this connection is that in the past our raids had been concentrated on enemy convoys but on this occasion they were directed at the enemy troops which already had landed. With the success of the operation, America's vaunted general summer counter-offensive in the Pacific has been smashed in its first stage.

Catroux Back in Beirut

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 5.—General Georges Catroux, who was recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel French Army in Africa, returned to Beirut by air from Algiers today, and conferred with the President of Lebanon, according to reports from Beirut.

LAVAL ADVISES FRENCH NATION

Tells People Germany Cannot Be Defeated--Appeals Against Folly

Domei

PARIS, July 5.—In view of the noisy propaganda that the anti-Axis forces may advance into Europe, Premier Pierre Laval on Monday appealed to the French nation not to entertain foolish and inconsiderate ideas in the event of such a move, in an interview with a reporter of the Petit Parisian. Clarifying his firm determination to advance hand-in-hand with Germany, Premier Laval declared to the following effect:

"If the French people ever launch a guerilla warfare against the Germans in the event of the possible landing of the Anglo-American forces, it will mean only further torture for their own fatherland. If such an unfortunate thing should happen, I fear that I shall not be able to protect our country and our people any more. The invasion of the Anglo-American forces will be a dreadful tragedy for France. I should like to question some of the Frenchmen who seem to have been led astray, as to how they can believe that the United States or Britain, or General de Gaulle or General Giraud could save France. I firmly believe that the Germans will not be defeated. Europe cannot be conquered by troops from the outside. A mistaken idea some French people entertain on the defeat of Germany brings the danger of a fatal crisis to France. If the Anglo-American forces should gain a foothold somewhere in France and should the French people ever evince their joy over the success of the anti-Axis armies, it will indeed be an extremely dangerous and crazy action. There is no room for doubt that even if the Anglo-American forces succeed in landing on the European Continent, they would soon be driven away.

"Neither Marshal Henri Petain nor I desire to turn France into a battlefield again. I sincerely wish that the French people will endure hardships and difficulties. From the bottom of my heart, I earnestly desire the revival of France. However, it is no easy job. The French people should act with common sense and healthy judgment."

Thai Envoy Declares Japan's Action Proves Her True Intentions in Asia

Ambassador Direk

Direk Jaiyanama, the Thai Ambassador to Japan, joyously commented last night at the Thai Embassy on the issuance of a joint communique announcing the conclusion of an agreement between Japan and Thailand, whereby six new states were added to Thai territory. Smiling happily, Ambassador Jaiyanama spoke as follows to a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent:

"Prime Minister Tojo's visit to Thailand at this time has impressed the Thai people tremendously. Aside from the honor of a visit from Japan's Prime Minister, we have been promised additions to our territory. The states, promised inclusion in Thai territory, belonged to our country 50 years ago.

"Japan's friendly action toward Thailand is but a proof of her intentions to bestow true freedom to all the peoples of Asia. Japan and Thailand are now brother nations. The people of Thailand, under the able leadership of Premier Songkhram and fully cognizant of Japan's ideals, are now exerting their utmost for cooperative efforts, militarily, economically, politically and culturally.

"Japan's victory is Thailand's victory. My confidence in Japan's ultimate victory grows proportionately as I see the Japanese people serving His Majesty the Emperor in absolute loyalty. This, it seems to me, is the foundation on which Japan's victories in the past, present and future are laid."

Japan's Successes In China Program Worrying America

(Continued from Page 1)

is still laying claim to the interests Americans obtained in China a century ago. The Chinese are not given any rights in the United States. The Japanese residents in our country continued terrific efforts to become part of American society for many years, but our prejudice and discriminative treatment toward them have naturally caused them to lead an isolated life. This makes intelligent Americans feel ashamed even if the Japanese are now our foes."

Pearl Buck Gives Warning

Since the outbreak of the war, Pearl Buck has been earnestly warning the Americans of the situation through writings and lectures. One of her opinions is that though the present war was first called a "war for freedom," it has now become mere armed warfare against the Axis camp, and that unless some miracle occurs in the future the fight for freedom will have to be fought once more.

She regrets that one year ago, when some East Asiatic races held friendly sentiments toward anti-Axis countries, there was no personality able to declare that the war was being fought for the freedom of not only Britain, the United States and other white countries but also of all races scattered throughout the world.

Concerning the fact that Britain, France and Holland, too afraid of the future of their respective colonies, failed to show sincerity toward the foregoing great policy, Pearl Buck warned:

"Now all Asia knows that there is no connection at all between the anti-Axis camp's victory and freedom and equality of mankind. We cannot but admit this fact, if we are frank enough."

Under such a situation, the United States Congress is now engaged in discussing three bills relating to abolition or amendment of the 1924 Immigration Law. This step, though taken up too belatedly, is intended to curry the favor of Chungking.

According to one of the foregoing three bills, the name "Chinese" alone would be cancelled and yet their entry into America would continue to be prohibited. The other two are designed to allow Chinese to enter America under the quota system as in the case of Europeans. According to these regulations, however, no more than 100 Chinese would be admitted into America. The intention of those who have presented these bills is clear, but there is considerably strong opposition even to the last two bills.

Wallace-Jones Scrap Still On

(Continued From Page 1)

the fact that America has an abundant supply of meat, we are now faced with a tragic meat famine."

Internal Strife at Climax

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—"Washington is a very melancholy city these days," declares the Washington correspondent for the Manchester Guardian. Disclosing the recent domestic conditions in the United States, the same correspondent reports as follows:

The struggle between the Roosevelt faction and its opposition has now reached a climax. Up to today, President Roosevelt has successively lost to his opponents, and this fact has created a queer sensation among some in the Opposition camp—they are surprised over the fact that their tactics to abuse the President have worked so well.

There are two different types of Roosevelt oppositionists. One absolutely hates the President and naturally go wild with joy whenever the President suffers a set-back. They don't care what effect the internal political dispute will have on America's anti-Axis war. The other group, apparently frightened over the present aggravated internal political condition, is attempting to mitigate the prevailing situation. They are worrying over the reaction which the present corrupted political situation is sure to bring about which will undoubtedly put the whole of the United States in a predicament.

All these reports indicate that the American people are not yet fully war-conscious. They are indulging in political bickering fully confident that the anti-Axis Powers will win the present war. In fact, many Congressmen do not seem to be aware of the danger that can be caused by such a mistaken notion.

Chiang Agents Caught in Net

(Continued from Page 1)

mines, more than 600,000 copies of anti-Japanese literature, and many other articles.

Officials Given Instructions

Domei

NANKING, July 5.—With approaching relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China, President Wang Ching-wei has given special instructions to Nanking officials urging them to work for the promotion of closer Sino-Japanese friendship.

Since China's declaration of war against Anglo-American countries, it has been earnestly collaborating with Japan for the establishment of a new Greater East Asiatic Order, the message read. It reminded the people that China has pledged to survive or perish with Japan, who is helping China in its emancipation and regaining of perfect severeignty.

The President's instruction asserted that Japan has proved its faithfulness in its friendship with China through the retrocession, firstly of the exclusive concessions and now restoration to China of the Shanghai international settlement.

Thus, China has been purged of Anglo-American influences which struck root one century ago, the message said, and Japan is the benefactor who helped China to attain its hear-felt longing.

Now that a closer relationship is being formed between the two nations, the President pointed out, the Chinese should recognize the seriousness of their mission.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS
5, 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Nihombashi 24-0419, 0891, 0982

INDUSTRIAL ART-PRODUCTS
Glass and Wooden Ware
SANWA YOKO
三和洋行
5, 4-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Tokyo, Japan. Tel(56)8433

For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO
brand
MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

LIFE and ENERGY
If you are feeling run-down, depressed, and generally out of sorts, WAKAMOTO will rapidly restore your vitality.
It will give you a keen appetite, a joy in your work and pastimes, and a new feeling of cheerfulness and well-being
WAKAMOTO
VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS

SAVANT DISCOVERS SPRAY TO CURE WHOOPING COUGH

Credited to Dr. Otani Of Kyoto Imperial Univ.

Making another triumph for Japanese medical science, Dr. Shigeo Otani, attached to the Children's Hospital of the Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University, has succeeded in creating a preventive spray that is highly effective against whooping cough, it was disclosed by a Domei dispatch from Kyoto on Friday.

According to the revelation, the new preventive spray, unlike the usual vaccine used, is applied to the soft air-passages of the nose by a nebulizer and the subject in one to three months' time becomes completely immune from the organism that causes the whooping cough. What is even more startling is that the immunity once developed in such simple manner is good for lifetime.

Test cases of 1,070 patients, it is said, have been made subsequent to the discovery of the spray and it has been found that an effectiveness of 99.2, per cent has been scored.

The spray is a solution containing ingredients of Vitamin C and came about through Dr. Otani's untiring research work conducted since 1936.

Germans Start Big Offensive On East Front

(Continued From Page 1)

damages. They lost 56 planes in Italy, and 29 in occupied territory in Western Europe. The German loss was nine planes.

U-Boats Sink 4 Ships

A group of enemy transports convoyed by a powerful naval force was attacked by German submarines in the Mediterranean. After a fierce battle, four enemy ships totaling 21,000 tons were sunk, German military authorities announced Monday.

Italians Down 108 Planes

Domei

ROME, July 5.—Anti-Axis air forces lost 108 planes in Italian territory during July 3 and 4. The majority of these planes was composed of four-motored bombers, the Italian High Command announced today.

鈴木のカバン
Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 57-0360

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 785
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. 3140

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Tojo Praises Heroes' Work In South Area

(Continued from Page 1)

for the cooperation shown by the sultans and his hopes for greater cooperation in the future. Commenting on his impressions after the meeting, Sultan Ibrahim said:

"I have never been so deeply impressed in all my life as I have been today. Words fail me in the deepness of my feeling. When I visited Japan in 1930, I was profoundly moved at the time His Imperial Majesty most graciously received me in audience. The experience of the same emotion today has inspired me to exert greater efforts for the administration of Johore and to bring out Johore's special characteristics to the fullest extent in playing her role for the successful consummation of the war."

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room.......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & ¥8.00

TOR HOTEL
KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
K. YUASA, President
A. MILDNER, Manager

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 335.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 363, 466, 5657, 5855, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoshimbun."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64348.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 8240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.00; one year, ¥83.00. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

ORIGINAL BEAUTY PARLOR
KIN MINAMINAKA, PROP.
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
Permanent Wave, Facial Massage, Manicure, Hair, Eyelashes, Eyebro Dying (Blonde, Black)
HENNA DYEING.
Appointment by Phone, 48-1224

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

Notice!

NIPPON TIMES TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 8240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name / Initial

....

Office phone ....

Home phone ....

Please Print or typewrite

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA